MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MAY 1981

Lebanon

Israel on Missiles--Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis delivered a message from President Ronald Reagan to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin asking Israel's leader to allow the United States more time to pursue diplomatic efforts to induce Syria to withdraw its newly installed SAM missiles from Lebanon. Another radio report said the United States has asked Israel to reduce its activity in Lebanon in return for a withdrawal of the Syrian missiles. However, the radio later said that Prime Minister Begin strongly denied this report. In an IDF radio interview, Begin said his government will deliver a written reply to President Reagan's message. He confirmed that the Syrians have deployed three missile batteries inside Lebanon and said they have also introduced additional missiles, including SAM-2's, on the Syrian-Lebanese border. Although Jerusalem radio said Begin told reporters that U.S.-Israeli understanding over Lebanon is greater than ever before, a radio correspondent said in an earlier report that the Israeli Government has become impatient at the failure of U.S. diplomatic efforts to persuade the Syrians to withdraw the missiles.

Syrian Comment--A Damascus radio commentary said the red and green lines referred to by Israeli and U.S. circles are only "a creation of their own imaginations" since Arabs cannot be dictated to by the United States. The daily TISHRIN, reviewed by the radio, said the U.S.-Israeli furor over Syrian measures in Lebanon shows that Syria is right to say that Lebanon's "security is part of its security and that any harm done to Lebanon will affect Syria." TISHRIN ridicules the "peculiar U.S.-Israeli logic," specifically as voiced by Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his recent visit to the region, that since "Israeli security is the crux of U.S. policy in the Middle East," the United States and Israel "have the right to order Syria not only to withdraw its missiles from Lebanon and permit the isolationist forces to expand their encalve in the direction of the Al-Biqa' plain, but also to clear the Al-Qunaytirah, Dar'a, as-Suwayda' and Damascus provinces of their populations."

Beirut Meetings--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Beirut on 4 May, Beirut radio reported, where he resumed talks with Lebanese leaders. The radio reported that in the evening Khaddam, President Ilyas Sarkis and Lebanese Government officials received a delegation of independent Maronite deputies that included Public Works and Transport Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi. Afterwards Al-Hirawi told the radio that the meeting paid great attention to the question of Zahlah. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that since his arrival in Lebanon Khaddam has stressed President Hafiz al-Asad's desire for an end to the fighting and has emphasized that Syria wants a dialogue with all parties and does not want to help one group defeat another.

Saudi Message--Riyadh radio reported that Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent an important telegram to President Reagan regarding the current situation in Lebanon.

Military Situation--Beirut radio said the capital was calm during the morning of 4 May, but Voice of Lebanon radio said firing broke out along the contact lines during the afternoon. According to clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Israeli aircraft carried out reconnaissance flights over the Al-Biqa' region. The radio also reported heavy shelling of Arnun Castle in the south, while AFP, citing correspondents in the region, reported that Israeli armored concentrations gathered in the east of the Christian-held border strip and have been moving toward the north.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation--Both Iranian and Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Tehran and Baghdad radios reported clashes in the Dezful region. While Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces repulsed an Iraqi offensive in the area, Baghdad claimed that 179 Iranians were killed in two clashes and the remainder of the Iranian units were forced to flee. Tehran radio also reported an Iranian attack near Marivan in which 100 Iraqis were killed and an Iraqi MiG downed. It said Iranian aircraft attacked Iraqi positions south of Susangerd, while Iraqi forces continued to shell Abadan, Ahvaz and Dezful. Tehran radio said fighting continued on various fronts in Kermanshah Province and in Abadan and Khuninshahr.

Ahvaz Front Statement--An official of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz told the London-based AL-'ARAB newspaper that since all factions in Ahvaz have declared unity, the front will now work to "liberate" the territory of Ahvaz. According to INA, which reported the statement, the official said that Ahvaz was annexed to Iran by force of arms and that its Arab population has no political freedom and is not allowed to use the Arabic language. Noting that the Iraqi Army, in cooperation with the fighters of the Ahvaz front, has liberated large areas of Ahvaz, he praised the Iraqi position on the "just cause" of the Arab people of Ahvaz.

Iran-Kuwait

Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Iranian prime ministerial adviser Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that a U.S.-owned research ship leased by Kuwait that was seized by Iran last week had ignored warnings to stay out of Iranian territorial waters. According to AFP, Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the newspaper KEYHAN that the ship will not be returned until Kuwait apologizes for violating Iranian territorial waters. KUNA reported that Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said the ship, which was conducting a survey in Kuwaiti waters, was seized because of a misunderstanding. He added that Kuwait is holding contacts with Iranian authorities for the release of the ship.

Oman

In an interview published in the 2 May edition of the Paris-based weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id proposed that non-European states that are of strategic importance to Western security be granted membership in NATO as observers.

Libya

The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR as reviewed by KUNA, stated that during his recent trip to the Soviet Union, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi obtained a Soviet pledge of increased support for Libya and Syria in their fight against Israel. KUNA did not specify what form the support is to take.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHATTI SAYS GULF WAR PEACE EFFORTS TO RESUME

LD042226 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Jidda, 4 May (MAP)--The Islamic peace committee set up by the third Islamic Conference summit to end the Iran-Iraq war will resume its efforts now, the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC], Mr Habib Chatti, said. He told the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY in an interview that the visit of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Tehran and Baghdad had been helpful in accelerating response to the committee's recent proposals.

Meanwhile, according to OIC sources, preparations were underway for the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers in Baghdad scheduled for June 1-6.

Mr Chatti had a meeting Saturday with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al Sa'ud al-Faysal.

VOP INTERVIEWS QADDUMI ON LEBANON, U.S. POLICY

NC021946 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1135 GMT 2 May 81

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department--identified by his nom de guerre, Abu al-Lutf--by a correspondent of the Voice of Palestine--live or recorded; place not given]

[Text] Brothers, there are several questions in the Palestinian, Arab and international arenas. In order to learn about the situation in the Palestinian arena, today we welcome Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chairman of the PLO Political Department, to brief us on current events, especially in the Lebanese arena, the Palestinian state of affairs and future possibilities.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, at this stage how do you view the situation in the Lebanese arena from all its angles?

[Answer] The Lebanese arena and fraternal Lebanon are being subjected to a worsening crisis because of Israel's escalating aggression against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps there. The Israeli aggression has also been accompanied by an isolationist escalation. Despite the efforts being made to stop this escalation and to establish national accord, we notice that the United States has given Israel the green light. This began with Richard Allen's statement that justified the Israeli attacks against southern Lebanon when he said that Israel has a right to hunt down Palestinian fedayeen in southern Lebanon. In addition, during his visit to the area, Alexander Haig portrayed the danger threatening the area as a Soviet one.

Changing the reality of the situation as such truly demonstrates that the United States--in its aggressive and offensive policy that has been pursued since the new administration assumed power--is trying to return to the area, to consolidate its presence and to strengthen the Zionist Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. As a matter of fact, this is a clear indication that the United States does not desire peace. Rather, in its conflict against the Soviet Union and greed to exploit the Arab's natural resources it is trying to consolidate its presence and to build more bases. The United States has formed the Rapid Deployment Force to achieve this goal. Oman has become a huge U.S. base, as have other countries like Kenya, Sudan and Somalia. This is the policy that had been previously pursued to establish a belt around the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

As for the close cooperation between the isolationist forces and Israel, it is obvious. Certainly, the escalation of the Israeli attacks, which never reached this level except when Israel launched its 1978 offensive, demonstrate that peace in the Middle East and even world peace is now threatened. As I have said, our Syrian brothers have made efforts to close ranks and to establish national accord. However, Israel took action and penetrated all the red lines and struck at the Syrian forces in central Lebanon. This means that Israel is escalating its aggression and is preparing for an overall offensive against the Palestinian revolution and fraternal Syria. It also means that the isolationists are fully cooperating with Israel. This will not serve peace, but will lead to further upheavals and turmoil in the Middle East and eventually to a world confrontation.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, so you believe that the Lebanese events and escalation of aggression are one of the results, or rather, the manifestations of the new U.S. administration in its onslaught on the area? What is your opinion on the future of the isolationists' plan, particularly after the retaliation they received or lesson they have recently learned, a retaliation that promoted Israel to intervene to protect and support them?

[Answer] The isolationists have been working for a long time to liquidate all opposition forces, even their allies. They have liquidated the national liberals and other midget gangs in their areas.

[Question] Can we also say that they have liquidated Sulayman Franjiyah's forces?

[Answer] Certainly, former President Sulayman Franjiyah must have known from the beginning that the isolationists' course is hostile to the Arab nation and accordingly adopted his well-known national stand. After that, the isolationists began to infiltrate the city of Zahlah in order to establish links with the south to expand the isolationist ghetto, with [name indistinct] as well as with the strip controlled by agent Sa'd Haddad. However, their plan has failed and the Phalangist and the isolationist Lebanese Front were greatly shocked and even defeated.

At this point Israel hastened to help them and to raise the morale of their command. In fact, as I have said, the (?aim) was to expand the isolationist ghetto to establish links with Israel, that is, the occupied Palestinian territory, in order to encircle Beirut and to take over control of the Khaldah area and the nationalist-controlled areas in Lebanon. The result would have been to establish a state of sects as it is called for in the Zionist scheme.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, it is reported that there is a plan to achieve accord among the nationalist forces and the conflicting forces in Lebanon in general. What is the Palestinian revolution's view of an accord among the Lebanese parties?

[Answer] We have repeatedly stated that the Palestinian revolution and the PLO support all efforts to establish national accord. Lebanon is for the Lebanese people and not for the Palestinians. We are guests in Lebanon. It is circumstances and destiny that have put us in this situation. When our land is returned to us, we will return to it, because we refuse to resettle in Lebanon or in any spot on earth. We will never accept a substitute for Palestine. We maintain that we support national accord as well as all efforts to achieve it. This is a Lebanese affair. Should the Lebanese agree on national accord, we will bless this accord and proceed with the fraternal Lebanese people to safeguard their independence, unity, Arabism and territorial unity, because this is one of the basic aims upheld by the Lebanese National Movement.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, are there any specific conditions that must be met so that an accord may succeed?

[Answer] We do not set any conditions, because it is not our business to set conditions for any national accord. There are agreements that bind us and the PLO supports the legitimate government. [passage indistinct] We cooperate with the legitimate government according to these agreements. We and everyone know that the Lebanese National movement is our basic ally. What is acceptable to the National Movement is acceptable to us. We will never oppose the National Movement in what it deems suitable and sound for fraternal Lebanon.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, do you think that the latest intensive Israeli attacks against southern Lebanon and the Syrian and nationalist positions will hinder the establishment of accord among the Lebanese factions?

[Answer] This is not the first time Israel has escalated its aggressive attacks against the Palestinian and joint Lebanese nationalist forces. This means that Israel does not want accord among the Lebanese factions; it wants to keep its links with the isolationist forces. Israel, that aggressive terrorist hive, wants to remain the protector of the isolationist forces, with the aim of developing this ghetto into a sectarian state alongside the Zionist entity.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, you are the leader of Palestinian diplomacy in the international arena. The Palestine National Council [PNC] has charted new guidelines for your diplomatic actions. What are your plans for the forthcoming stage in the international arena?

[Answer] My diplomatic and political activities will continue on the plan charted by the previous PNC sessions, particularly the latest PNC session resolutions adopted a few weeks ago. My activities will cover the international arena, beginning with the nonaligned countries. My activities will also cover the conferences in which the PLO participates. Certainly, at this stage we must concentrate on foiling the Camp David agreements and their effects and to emerge with international positions that truly demonstrate that the Camp David agreements have reached their end and that they have created negative and detrimental effects on world peace in the area. In addition we must seek to increase international recognition of the PLO and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

My political and diplomatic activities will certainly agree with our Palestinian expatriates and people wherever they may be in order to consolidate their national unity and to provide them with all our resources to ensure their continued steadfastness and confrontation in the face of the Zionist onslaught both inside and outside the occupied land, but particularly in southern Lebanon. Our efforts must also include healing the rift within the Arab ranks and reducing or freezing Arab differences in order to safeguard Arab solidarity.

We call on the Arab nation to adopt a unified stand and to resume joint Arab actions in support of the Palestine cause, the PLO and its national aims. Our activities in Lebanon will involve unifying all the revolution forces and establishing unified cultural and social establishments and eventually a unified national Palestinian army in order to confront the Zionist enemy, who is escalating his aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We must also strengthen our cohesion with our friends in the socialist bloc and in the Nonaligned Movement. We will seek to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement so that it can play its role of keeping peace and helping the forces of liberation and progress stand up to the aggressive offensive policy the new U.S. administration under Reagan is pursuing. We must repulse this U.S. imperialist onslaught in the Middle East and help the world's peoples and the Latin American peoples. The U.S. onslaught is being launched against Latin America, Asia and Africa. There is, for example, the question of Namibia. Regrettably, Britain and France participated with the United States in using the veto four times to foil four draft resolutions submitted by African and nonalignd countries to help Namibia obtain national independence.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, certainly Palestinian diplomacy has managed to penetrate many bastions that had once been considered arenas for Zionism alone. Certainly Europe was one of these Zionist bastions. What has Palestinian diplomacy done in the European arena, and what are the tangible or possible results of this diplomacy in this arena in particular?

[Answer] The Palestinian question and the Palestinian people's rights are now recognized by many European people and countries. The PLO now enjoys diplomatic immunity in many European countries, including Spain, Austria, France, Greece and Italy. Undoubtedly, this recognition of the PLO indicates that the European people are being convinced of the need for the Palestinian people to return to their land, to exercise their legitimate national rights and to establish their own independent state. The European people, however, are facing U.S. pressures and certain countries, or rather, rulers in these countries, are regrettably still (?entertaining) colonialist tendencies and dreaming of returning to the era of colonialism in the Middle East in order to exploit its natural resources. This is the reason for the European hesitation and dawdling of the European countries, particularly those with a colonialist history, in fully supporting the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

This is not, however, the case with several Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Greece and Italy as well as Austria, Sweden and Finland. The other countries are still lagging in supporting the Palestinian people's national rights. However, we have scored major successes in this domain and made these hesitating stands develop gradually over a considerable period of time. We are fighting a fierce battle on this front aimed at convincing the European people in particular, through our political moves, that there can be no peace in the Middle East that does not include the Palestinian people returning to their homeland and the establishment of the Palestinian people's national right, and that Europe's security will continue to be threatened unless the situation in the Middle East is settled on this basis.

[Question] There are the latest statements by FRG Chancellor Schmidt. Before that we heard statements by many West European leaders. How do you view these statements and what is the practical position Europe must adopt to put into action their statements regarding the right to self-determination or the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] I have heard Schmidt's latest statements. However, it is necessary that the FRG continue to uphold these statements which recognize the need for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It is necessary that the FRG must not go back on its statements. In addition such statements must not be prompted by the desire to obtain economic contracts in the Arab countries during visits to them. The Arab countries, particularly the oil-producing countries, must continue to exert pressure on the European countries and to adopt decisive stands and even adopt practical measures in the event these countries renege on the positive positions they declare.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, I would like to ask you a final question. Everyone knows that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's latest visit to the area has been followed by tension in Lebanon. A report is now circulating that Haig will visit the area again. What is your assessment of this visit?

[Answer] The declared U.S. policy does not at all need any (?interpretation). It is aggressive and hostile to the Palestinian people's national aspirations. This policy is based on the principles of forming alliances anew, returning the area to the era of the 1950's establishing zones around the United States and military pacts, intensifying its military presence and bases in the Middle East and increasing the number of U.S. allies, or rather, agents in the area.

In the beginning Haig came to the area and proposed that the basic danger to the area is the Soviet one. The countries of the area, however, have announced that the basic danger is the Zionist onslaught and aggression as well as its presence on the soil of Palestine. Certainly, Haig's second tour will not differ from the first, despite the fact that he failed in his first trip and was unable to achieve the aims he sought to attain.

Haig is now trying to come to the area once again to fix in the minds of the area's rulers--through intimidation, temptation and pressure--that the Soviet danger is the primary danger. But the Soviet Union is not threatening the Arab nation and its rights or Palestinian rights. The Soviet Union is a friend of the Arab nation and supports our rights. It stands by the Palestinian revolution and its rights to return to our homeland, to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state. The United States is hostile to the Soviet Union because it stands by us. It wants to drive our friend the Soviet Union out of the area so that it will be alone in the area and able to impose solutions that are even worse than the Camp David agreements.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, I would like to ask you one last short question. What are the specific activities and visits you will make in the next few days in your capacity as the pillar of Palestinian diplomacy?

[Answer] I will visit friendly countries in the socialist block in order to sign cooperation agreements with friendly Bulgaria. I will also exert activities through the Nonaligned Movement's good offices committee regarding the Iranian-Iraqi war. We will exert efforts to find an acceptable solution to this strangulating crisis.

ABU JIHAD EXPECTS ISRAELI ATTACK ON PALESTINIANS

NC042004 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 May (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) military leader Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir) said here today that he expected Israel to step up activity in southern Lebanon by launching an attack on Palestinian positions. Mr Jihad said that he believed that the Israelis would move to show their annoyance with the deployment of antiaircraft missiles by Syrian troops in Lebanon.

The PLO chief of staff said that during the last three weeks the Israelis had resorted to "daily escalation not only through the bombardment of villages and Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon and along the coast but also through attacks deep into Lebanese territory." Mr Jihad said that the attacks on Saida (Sidon) and against Syrian positions in central Lebanon near Zahlah were of unprecedented violence. "The density of the shells, bombs and rockets has changed the nature of the places hit," he added.

The PLO leader said that the stepped-up violence could lead to "an armed confrontation between Israel and Syria, but the first step would be a violent attack against Palestinian resistance positions."

Asked about rocket attacks against Israeli communities, Mr Jihad said that they were "a very inferior response to the intensity of the Israeli bombardments in south Lebanon."

GULF SUMMIT CONFERENCE ADVANCED FROM 26 TO 25 MAY

JN021346 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 May (ENA)--It has been decided that the summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council will be convened in Abu Dhabi on 25 May instead of on 26 May. This was agreed following contacts with the Gulf states which are members in the coucil.

This was stated to ENA by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. He said that the conference of foreign ministers of the countries which are members in the Gulf Cooperation Council will be held on 23 May instead of 24 May, and the meeting of the experts' committee on 19 May instead of 20 May.

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE MEETS ON PHILIPPINE MUSLIM ISSUE

LD041320 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Jidda, 4 May (SPA)--A four-man committee, set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) last year to handle the southern Philippines Moslems issue, held a meeting here yesterday under the chairmanship of (OIC) secretary general, Mr Habib Chatti. The meeting, which was attended also by representatives of the kingdom, Senegal and Libya, reviewed the Philippino Moslems situation there and suitable means for solving the issue according to the recommendation adopted by the 3rd Islamic summit conference in this regard.

In a statement to SPA Mr Chatti said the committee has reviewed the situation there and the challenges confront the Philippino Moslems. Chatti said the Philippino regime had violated its agreement with the Moro Liberation Front and continued to carry out hostile acts against the Moslems. He said the committee duty now is to brief the Islamic world in particular and the world in general on the dangerous political and the security which bears no real chances of working out a compromise.

VOP ANNOUNCES NEW SCHEDULE, ADDS HEBREW PROGRAM

NC251327 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab world at 1230 GMT on 25 April carried the following announcement:

"We wish to draw the attention of the brother listeners to the fact that effective 1 May [as heard], we will begin a new broadcasting format during which we will transmit our programs during three periods: The main period will be in the evening and it will begin at 1700 [1500 GMT] every day and end at 2100 [1900 GMT]. The morning period will begin at 0700 [0500 GMT] and end at 0900 [0700 GMT]. The noon period will begin at 1300 [1100 GMT] and end at 1500 [1300 GMT].

"We also wish to draw the attention of the brother listeners to the fact that effective 1 May we will broadcast a daily program in Hebrew from 1900 to 1930 [1700-1730 GMT].

"Our new broadcasting format includes a number of new daily and weekly programs."

Compared with the previous schedule, the morning and noon time periods remain the same, and the evening time period has been extended by 1 hour.

Hebrew Announcement

NC291422 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Palestine in Hebrew to Israel at 1700 GMT on 27 April introduced its new Hebrew broadcast with the following opening announcement:

"Beginning the day after tomorrow, Wednesday, 29 April, the Palestinian broadcasting station will broadcast daily, except Saturdays, at 1900 [1700 GMT] a Hebrew program to the listeners in Israel. The Hebrew program will be broadcast on mediumwaves 236.2 meters and 258.6 meters."

Explanatory Commentary

NC291422 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Hebrew to Israel 1700 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Summary] This Hebrew program, a result of a decision by the PLO Executive Committee last December, is designed to constitute a new and additional dimension in the complex and multifaceted struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination, for the establishment of their independent and free state in their homeland, Palestine, and the achievement of peace based on justice, democracy and brotherhood instead of injustice, occupation and racial discrimination which exist in their land. These things perhaps require a more detailed explanation. We shall try to explain them in simple words and terms which we hope you, the Israelis--although subjected to an unceasing brainwashing for several decades--can still understand.

For 33 years you the Israelis have been trying to take our land. You have driven by force hundreds of thousands of us from our free homeland. You sought to remove us from the map of the world. You tried to deceive the peoples of the world with the ridiculous claim that you have taken a desert and a land without people and turned it into a flourishing land. This was no mere propaganda. Moshe Dayan--and who is more familiar with the crimes of the State of Israel than he--publicly admitted that there is not a single Jewish settlement which was not built on the ruins of a Palestinian Arab settlement. In the process not only have you caused suffering to our people, but you have locked yourselves up in a new ghetto--one that is surrounded by walls of enmity which you built with your own hands. For the past 14 years you have been ruling as cruel occupiers the West Bank and Gaza. You have been taking away our land and water sources by force. You bomb refugee camps and carry out massacre after massacre in villages and cities. You call these crimes acts of heroism. You pride yourselves in these acts and hide your heads in the sand when the world judges you. You have raised terrorism to a sacred value of the Zionist society. Yet you call the Palestinian political liberation movement and the Palestinian patriots terrorists.

You have failed and are failing from day to day. Your actions and lies testify to this. Every new crime can only suppress your fear for a short time. It can never change reality and replace logic. The reality is that we are here and leading the Palestinian people to the achievement of their usurped rights. We do not deceive ourselves that the achievement of our rights will not cost us more martyrs and suffering. But we are convinced that we shall triumph in the end. This is the lesson learned by all the liberation movements in our era. We have no doubt that the day of the fulfillment of the historic justice, the day of the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland is coming. For this reason we are addressing you directly. You the Israelis who are occupying our homeland and persecuting our people. For this reason we shall make our voice heard to you--the voice of the occupied and persecuted people and the people struggling against you in order to restore their inalienable rights. We shall continue to call on you to march with us on the road of justice leading to peace and brotherhood. Does this sound paradoxical? Perhaps, if they are measured by Zionist standards but not if they are measured by the standards of a true national liberation movement.

Contrary to the Zionists and what they are their organs say, we are not after a bloodbath in Palestine. We would like to give you every possible opportunity to choose between them and us. We the Palestinians know that for many years your Zionist leaders have been deluding you and giving you a distorted image of an enemy who wants to destroy you. They want to keep you in a constant state of fear so you can do everything they want. We shall know how to make a distinction between the people and their criminal leaders.

So you can have the choice--and it is clear to us that today it is not in your hand--we shall speak to you daily in your own language. We shall try to expose the lies of your leaders about the Palestinian people and tell you the truth about the Palestinian national movement; its leaders and its institutions. We shall try to free you from the shackles of lies your leaders have used to tie you up. We shall tell you about the suffering you are causing the Palestinian people and the area peoples and will tell you how your daily actions are seen. We shall tell you about our aspirations and rights and try to help you free yourselves from the Zionist ghetto. We shall try to develop a fruitful dialogue.

Program Format

NC301919 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Palestine in Hebrew to Israel at 1700 GMT on 29 April carried the following programming:

I. Opening announcement: the Voice of free Palestine, the broadcasting station of the PLO.

II. News summary of 3.5-minute duration:

A. Israeli planes attacked civilian targets in southern Lebanon for the fourth day today.

B. The head of the PLO Political Department today warned that serious danger is facing world peace as a result of Israeli involvement in Lebanon.

C. Lebanese information minister said that the attempt of the Israeli rulers to appear as protectors of the Christians in Lebanon can fool no one. Feeling of anger among Christians in Lebanon is increasing because of their exploitation by Israel for its expansionist aims.

III. A 35-minute commentary reviews Israeli designs against Lebanon since 1954 and accuses Israel of exploiting the Lebanese Christians, who do not really want Israeli help, for hostile actions against the Palestinian liberation movement and for imposing an American peace in the area. After reviewing the background of the current fighting in Lebanon, the talk concludes with statements in English and French by a number of Christian personalities, including George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, all rejecting Israel's claim of trying to defend Lebanese Christians.

KUWAIT

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON LEBANON

LD031318 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May (KUNA)--The Libyan foreign minister, Dr 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, arrived here today on a short visit to deliver a message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Nothing has yet been revealed about the contents of the message.

On arrival At-Turayki told newsmen that he will hold talks with Kuwaiti officials on Lebanese crisis "and the escalation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon." He pointed out that Libya supports all measures that will help solve the Lebanese crisis and said that the Lebanese problem, from Libya's point of view, is "a problem of direct Israeli aggression." At-Turayki added that "the Israeli aggression is the main reason for the Lebanese crisis. The isolationist forces in Lebanon aim at the destruction of the Palestine resistance movement and the Islamic and national movement in Lebanon and at the partitioning of Lebanon in accordance with the Zionist designs."

He added that he will acquaint the Kuwaiti leaders with the results of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to Moscow.

Replying to a question about Libya's views on the call made by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday for holding an Arab summit conference to discuss the conditions in Lebanon, At-Turayki said that "the call will meet with no response from any Arab country because As-Sadat himself is part of the Zionist plan and it is shameful for him to speak about Arabism."

The Kuwaiti Cabinet was acquainted today, during its weekly meeting, with the contents of the two messages exchanged recently between the Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

OMAN

MUSCAT URGES REMOVAL OF SOVIET FORCES IN GULF

LD041546 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 May 81 EA

[Unattributed commentary from the "For the Sake of Oman" program]

[Excerpts] Press interviews given by His Majesty Sultan Qabus to the magazines AL-WATAN AL-ARABI and AL-MUSTAQBAL (?touched) on the most important current issues at national and regional levels. The most controversial and provocative issue is that on which his majesty expressed Oman's stand--the issue of Gulf security. (?As a matter of history) and truth, the political leadership of Oman was the first to draw attention to the need to ensure and guarantee this security. The difference between what it declared 7 years ago and what it declares now is that 7 years ago the Soviet danger was far from the Gulf area: Now, the danger from the USSR and from Soviet agents inside and bordering the area has become the source of a direct threat to Gulf security.

During those years there were attempts to foster joint Gulf action. They were backed by the Sultanate of Oman with all vigor until finally it succeeded in establishing the Gulf Cooperation Council. The council will be the legal framework for all joint actions among its members in various fields, headed by coordination and security cooperation in creating a Gulf Arab force able to protect the area's security from any ambitions or interference in its affairs, thus keeping the Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula free from international conflicts.

Oman has been and will continue to be the protector of Islam and a stiff thorn that will continue to stick in the throat of Soviet apostasy.

His majesty--may God protect him--said the Gulf area is threatened from all sides. The Soviet Union is in Afghanistan, and South Yemen is a Soviet military base in every sense of the word. There are thousands of Cuban soldiers in Ethiopia; Pakistan and Iran are threatened by the USSR, and there is a pincer grip around the region from Angola to Pakistan.

Despite this, his majesty did not close the door against any mediation between the Sultanate and South Yemen--all Muscat asked for was noninterference in its internal affairs and that the principle of neighborliness should be a basis for a return to proper relations.

But will the ruling regime in Aden respond to the call of peace? We do not believe they want or are able to, because they have become an extension of the Soviet Union, implementing Moscow's instructions and by the Kremlin's orders moving their forces to wage war against the Arabs in the Horn of Africa and against Muslims in Afghanistan.

South Yemen has become a forward base for the USSR. It has been shackled by a suspect treaty--we all know its aims and its secret clauses. We ask: Why did the Aden rulers submerge themselves in the mud of the Soviet Union? Why did they keep away, ideologically and organically, from Arab brothers and neighbors and get ever closer to Moscow? Has an Arab state in the area ever threatened South Yemen?

The issue is very clearly that the ruling regime in Aden represents part of a Soviet strategy of trying to penetrate toward the Gulf, starting from the arteries of its sea communications and ending with controlling oil wells. There is no doubt that the states of the area must be serious in their attempts to keep the Gulf free from international conflict.

[Passage indistinct] The Soviet Union's advance toward the Gulf following its armed invasion of Afghanistan is the prime reason for the Free World to have an effective presence near the Gulf and to confront Soviet expansion. This activity by Moscow and reaction by the West are within the framework of what has come to be known since World War II as the policy of the balance of power.

But what is important is tangible reality. Are the small states to be left as open arenas for the USSR? Did not the Kremlin rulers declare that they would allow neither the big powers nor smaller ones to stand against Soviet strategy?

Bringing facts into the open is better than ignoring them or talking around them, and the straight path is the best path leading to these facts. The balance of nuclear power between the West and East is all that prevents the outbreak of a third world war. He who says other than this should remove the Soviet bases from South Yemen, and force the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan, the Cubans from Ethiopia and Angola and the Libyans from Chad. If this could be done, Oman would declare in its loudest voice that Gulf security was no longer threatened and that the Soviet danger had disappeared. One can only hope that this can be achieved because, first and last, it is for the sake of world peace and security and not only for the security of the Gulf.

SAUDI ARABIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD042148 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an important meeting this evening chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. The meeting lasted nearly 2 hours.

Minister of Information Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani told the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY that the council meeting was devoted to studying the current political conditions in the area and particularly the situation in Lebanon in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His excellency said: At the beginning of the meeting the council listened to a speech by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz about the dimensions of the current situation in fraternal Lebanon and the gravity of the tension that exists there. His highness also informed the council of the contacts made in this connection and the messages sent by his majesty to the quarters concerned. His highness said that the situation is extremely critical and delicate. We must be aware of the dimensions of this tension and anticipate any new developments.

Our duty also calls on us to cooperate with all of our brothers and basically with the Arab sides directly concerned to end the tension, spare bloodshed, ward off all forms of disunity from this cherished part of our homeland, restore constructive dialogue and work earnestly to undermine the designs of the enemies of the nation who are lying in wait.

His Highness Prince Fahd said that the designs of our enemies stop at nothing. This is to be expected of them. But it is hoped that we can unite, close ranks and become fully aware of the dimensions and gravity of this tension and conflict.

His excellency concluded his statement by saying that the council listened to a statement by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, in which he presented a report on some aspects of the current situation in Lebanon.

AL-JAZIRAH SEES PERIL IN WESTERN MIDEAST POLICY

LD011323 Jidda AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 26 Apr 81 p 3

[Editorial: "So That Europe and America Will Refrain From Providing the Soviets With the Golden Opportunity They Are Waiting For"]

[Excerpt] The Arab and Islamic east has viewed and continues to view European-American interference in its affairs in the same light as communist infiltration because both are dangerous to its present and future and to its destiny and their aim is not the area's welfare and interests.

The Arab-European-American agreement to resist Soviet expansion in order to prevent communist infiltration of the Middle East does not necessarily mean that the Arab states and peoples go along with everything Europe and America want or everything they do in and to the Middle East.

So far the European and American stances on the Middle East conflict between the Arabs and Zionist Israel have not been dissimilar. Their stances are hostile not only to the Arab demands but also to the principles of right and justice on which the Arab demands are based. The agreement among the Arabs, Europe and America to oppose, resist and, should circumstances dictate, confront communism has not precluded the existence of a major and deep difference between the Arab stance and the European-American stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict is "the only loophole which provides the Soviets with opportunities to expand in the Middle East and, consequently, affords atheist communism the possibility of infiltrating and penetrating the lives of the area's states and peoples."

To ensure that the Arab-European-American agreement has its required effectiveness in opposing atheist communism and consequently--and this is imperative--blocking loopholes permitting Soviet expansion and warding off the danger of such expansion in the area, West Europe and its ally, the United States, must basically and comprehensively rethink their common attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and jointly adopt a principled stance that supports right and justice in this dispute. They must also adopt a Middle East policy that contributes to the realization of the legitimate Arab rights, particularly the return of the territories which Israel has occupied by force and the restoration of the Palestinian rights in full.

The concern of West Europe and America for what they term Israel's existence and security cannot be maintained indefinitely at the expense of right and justice, two moral principles which support the Arab demands and Palestinian rights. This concern, which has often led to a serious complication of the Arab-Israeli conflict and has brought the whole area to its present situation of violent tension that is liable to explode at any moment, could widen the current Arab-European-American disagreements and, indeed, contradicts and intensifies the existing tension in the area while increasing the possibility of explosion--something which the Soviets are eagerly waiting for as a golden opportunity to intervene directly in the area with the well-known means they do not hesitate to use, namely, military force.

UAE

PREPARATIONS FOR GULF SUMMIT CALLED COMPLETE

JN011415 Doha QNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (QNA)--Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Ministry under secretary in the UAE, has stated that contacts are currently being made with countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to find out which subjects they wish to include on the agenda of the Gulf summit conference, which is scheduled to convene in Abu Dhabi at the end of May. In a statement published by the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD in Abu Dhabi today, he said that all preparations for convening the summit had been completed.

PDRY

DECREE ESTABLISHES LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

LD042004 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 May 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers, has issued a decree in the name of the Supreme People's Council creating a Ministry of Local Government. Article 1 provides for the establishment of a ministry for the administration of local government to be called the Ministry of Local Government. Its minister shall be considered a member of the Council of Ministers. Article 2 stipulates that the Ministry of Local Government will take the place of the General Department for the Administration of Local Government. The remaining articles of the decree stipulate that any legislation contradicting the provisions of this decree shall be null and void; that the decree comes into effect from the date of issue; and that it shall be published in the official gazette.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has also announced a Supreme People's Council decree appointing a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and a minister for local government. Article 1 announces the appointment of Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of local government. The remaining articles of the decree provide for the nullification of any previous appointment and stipulate that the decree comes into effect from the date of issue and that it shall be published in the official gazette.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON ARAB, PALESTINIAN ISSUES

JN041221 Doha QNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Doha, 4 May (QNA)--In an interview with the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB today, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has denied that there are contacts between Egypt and Arab countries which oppose the Camp David policies. He, however, welcomed any initiative to restore Arab solidarity. The Egyptian foreign minister said that relations between Egypt and the Arab countries must be established on new bases. Egypt believes that these relations cannot be restored, according to Kamal Hasan 'Ali's expression, in a blind manner and for the sake of appearances.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali did not explain the nature of the bases Egypt puts forth as conditions for resuming relations with the Arab countries which oppose the Camp David policies but only said that his country refuses to resume these relaitons in light of what he called the current polarization in the Arab countries.

On the [word indistinct] problem [words indistinct] the Palestinian problem from all its aspects. Kamal Hasan 'Ali called on the United States and Israel to change their stand on the PLO and to begin dealing with it. The Egyptian foreign minister believes that the current U.S. stand on the PLO will not remain an absolute stand. He said that the U.S. administration's reluctance to deal with the PLO may have been caused by the PLO's charter, which should not remain rigid on a certain point, and that according to him justifications could be found.

In reply to a question on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent tour of the area, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this tour had been a factfinding one with regard to the peace priorities and the strategy for defending the area the United States formulates on the bases of confrontation with the Soviet Union. He added that this requires that we develop the political, economic and military potentials of the area. This, however, does not mean that this should take place in the form of a central pact or otherwise.

COMMENTARY ON SYRIAN, ISRAELI MOTIVES IN LEBANON

NC011638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 May 81

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "Lesson of the Recent Crisis Between Syria and Israel in Lebanon"]

[Text] The possibility of an all-out war between Syria and Israel in Lebanon may have subsided. In fact, such a war was not expected except in a situation of uncalculated outburst by either of the two states. This is evident in the official statements by Syrian and Israeli officials during the past few days, which did not conceal the desire of the two governments to avoid an all-out confrontation between them.

On our part, we believe in the sound reasons given by the French newspaper LE MATIN yesterday. The paper noted the existence of what could be called an implicit agreement between the Syrians and the Israelis on specific boundaries for the role of each of them in the Lebanese arena. During the past 5 years, since its army has entered Lebanon, Syria limited its military operations in Lebanon within the red line which Israel defined as a security zone, namely the al-Litani River. Israel has been satisfied with subjecting southern Lebanon to its absolute domination and with giving aid to the secessionist Maronites in the south and north alike, in addition to directing successive blows to the Palestinian resistance. However, during this entire time, Israel did not attempt to attack the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

As usual, both Syria and Israel have always attempted to justify their illegal interference in the Lebanese affairs on moral grounds. Syria claimed that its goal in Lebanon was to prevent its partition and to support the legitimate authority, while Israel claimed that its objective was to protect Lebanese Christians from the Syrian-backed Muslims.

However, the recent crisis has uncovered the real Syrian and Israeli roles. The crisis started when the Phalangist Party forces attempted to control Zahlah in the Al-Biqa' valley and then to open a strategic road between Lebanon's mountain range, where the majority of Maronites live, and the border strip, which is controlled by the forces of the dissident Maronite Maj Sa'd Haddad. Naturally, this step would have facilitated the establishment of a secessionist Maronite state. However, this plan clashed with the Syrian strategy in two points:

1. The principle of the balance of power among the Lebanese parties in a way guaranteeing the continuation of the absolute domination by the Syrians of Lebanese resources. The victory of the Maronites led by the Phalangists would have meant the existence of a Lebanese force capable of challenging the Syrian presence. This explains the previous alliance between the Syrians and the Phalangists against the Palestinians and the nationalist forces at the outset of the Lebanese civil war, when the Palestinians and the nationalists had the upper hand.

2. The Phalangists' control of Zahlah, which is close to the Syrian border, constituted a threat to Syria's security. Consequently, the Syrian forces violently opposed the Phalangists' plan. It was not to prevent the partition of Lebanon which made the Syrian forces move against the Phalangists, as the Syrians claim.

In the face of this situation, the Phalangists found themselves facing an inevitable defeat. Hence, the time came for Israel to prove its claim of supporting Lebanese Christians. However, Israel wants to support the Christians only to the limit which achieves its own interests. This is because Israel is using them for its own interest. Therefore, Israel found itself before two difficult alternatives: If it effectively intervened against the Syrian forces, the situation would errupt. Such an explosion is not politically in its favor at present, because its objectives and ambitions have been centered in southern Lebanon and because the international situation does not allow it at present to wage an all-out war against Syria. Moreover, as the French newspaper LE MATIN says, Israel acknowledges Syria's control over the Al-Biqa' valley. However, if Israel adopted a spectator stand regarding Zahlah events and let the Syrian forces crush the Phalangist forces, it would lose the confidence of the Maronite leaders who are cooperating with it. This would give Syria an opportunity to settle the situation north of the Litani River in its own interest.

In view of these two alternatives, Israel adopted a third course: A limited interference through striking the Syrian planes which attack the Phalangists positions on Zahlah ridges. Consequently, Syria brought in its air defenses to the area. Thus, the crisis intensified and news agencies reported statements expressing concern from various world capitals. However, the crisis intensified before receding. The reason was only the fact that Syria and Israel are convinced that their interests in Lebanon need not lead to an all-out war but that war might fully destroy these interests.

Therefore, the lesson to be concluded from these developments could not be other than that the interests of the Lebanese Christians and the continued existence of an integral independent Lebanese state are the least concern of Israel and Syria. Are there, in Lebanon, ears that could hear and eyes that could see?

OFFICIAL URGES CONFERENCE ON ISRAELI CANAL PLAN

JN041100 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 May 81 p 1

[By Ahmad 'Isam 'Awdah]

[Text] Amman, May 3--An Iraqi leader today called on the leaders of the Arab nation to convene a summit conference to decide how to confront and foil the Israeli project to open a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea. Mr. Tahir at-Tawfiq, the Iraqi minister of industry and minerals, told the JORDAN TIMES that Arab leaders "should take a serious and strong stand in confronting a project which would change the area geographically, politically and militarily." He was in Amman to attend the Arab conference on mineral resources here.

Mr. at-Tawfiq explained that this new Zionist thrust "would lead to serious consequences affecting the entire Arab nation." "The project poses economic, military and technological threats from which the enemy aims at greatly harming and creating a deep repture in the body and entity of our Arab nation," the Iraqi minister said. Mr. at-Tawfiq added that the harm "would not be done to Jordanian projects only but to Arab and joint Arab projects as well."

Mr. Tawfiq disclosed that the principal basic objective of opening the canal is "to exploit the canal's waters in cooling the five atomic reactors which Israel intends to establish in the project's area as well as to settle millions of new immigrants in the Negev area." This, he said poses a "threat to the security and safety of the Arab states and the whole area."

Mr. al-Tawfiq recalled that Israel had refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty which the Arab states signed. He denied that the Arabs have nuclear weapons.

Asked about the financing of the project, Mr. al-Tawfiq said: "Our reactions would not be violent only but ferocious as well, because this is one of our most elementary rights."

Mr. at-Tawfiq said that the United States Government should be held responsible for the actions of the companies and corporations operating in its territory as far as the financing of the project is concerned. "If this situation continues, the United States should pay a costly price and should be made to pay it quickly," Mr. at-Tawfiq said. He added that the Arabs "should use all weapons, including oil to foil this project and all the projects which harm in Arab nation."

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

For Athens radio and Baghdad INA coverage of diplomatic activities during the official visit to Greece by Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, see the Greece section of the 1 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HAMMADI MAKES STATEMENT ON VISIT TO GREECE

JN020751 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned to Baghdad this evening following a 3-day official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

In a statement upon his arrival Dr Hammadi said that during the talks the Greek side asserted its adherence to supporting the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to set up their independent state, and their demand for the Zionist forces' withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. He added that the Greek side asserted that it would not reconsider its stand on the Zionist entity as long as a just solution to the Palestinian issue is not reached.

During the talks Dr Hammadi gave a lengthy review of the reasons and factors that led to the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war. He threw light on Iran's full responsibility for the outbreak of this war, adding that the Greek side had expressed understanding of Iraq's stand and its demand for its sovereignty over its land and waters.

Touching on the situation in the Arab Gulf area, the Iraqi and Greek sides stressed the need to keep the area away from international conflict.

Dr Hammadi held a series of meetings with the ministers of industry and energy, commerce, and coordination during which means to develop bilateral cooperation between Iraq and Greece in the various fields were discussed.

Dr Hammadi extended an official invitation to his Greek counterpart to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 326

JN041720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Communique No 326 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: With increasing optimism and enthusiasm and with unwavering determination and ability, our triumphant armed forces welcome the 9th month of their holy battle against the Magian Persian aggressors. The results of their activities in the operational sectors last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units hit enemy concentrations in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region and forced them to flee after sustaining 14 dead and 1 tank and 1 vehicle loaded with hardware destroyed. Furthermore, six infantry positions and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed while one serviceable TOW missile launcher and a quantity of light and medium weapons and ammunition were found, left behind by the enemy in the latest battle.
B. An enemy concentration was sighted near our units' positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to flee after sustaining 14 dead and 2 vehicles destroyed.
C. One infantry position and one vehicle loaded with hardware were destroyed in the Mehran region.
D. One of our units attacked an enemy concentration in the Dezful region and hit it hard with various weapons, killing 37, wounding a large number and destroying 3 vehicles, 1 observation post and 3 stockpiles of hardware. Our unit also clashed with an enemy infantry force supported by artillery in the same region and hit it with various weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining 142 dead, a large number of wounded and 2 field guns, 4 vehicles and 3 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.
E. Our units hit hard with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of our positions in the Shush region and forced them to flee after killing 47 and destroying 4 field guns; 5 vehicles, two loaded with hardware; and 1 missile launcher. Our units also destroyed two infantry positions, four stockpiles of hardware and one observation post in the same region.
F. Two vehicles, one loaded with hardware, were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
G. Five were killed and one infantry position, one vehicle, one excavator and three stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 259 killed, a large number wounded and 10 infantry positions, 1 tank, 6 field guns of various calibers, 19 vehicles, 2 missile launchers, 1 excavator, 2 observation posts and 14 stockpiles of hardware destroyed or captured.

II. Our planes today raided enemy personnel concentrations in the Nowsud region, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 27 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, one personnel carrier, six vehicles and one armored vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 May 1981

PRESIDENT CITED ON SAR-E POL-E ZAHAB BATTLES

JN031146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May (INA)--An official military source in the northern operational sector of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab has described the military operations which took place there last week as "a source of pride for the Iraqi Army." In a statement to AL-JUMHURIYAH published here today, the source said the Iraqi forces scored a splendid victory. They took control of the mountain range surrounding the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab basin, completely mopped up Mount (Kugar) and controlled the villages of Dar Ballut, Bab-i Iskandar, Khatun, Qal'eh-ye Bagh, the (Bayavdah) hills and Zarand. The source added that the Iranian Army suffered heavy losses in personnel and equipment, including vehicles, armor and artillery.

President Saddam Husayn said in a statement yesterday while visiting one of the ministries that the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battles must have caused Khomeyni great anguish. The military communiques issued last week also indicated the many losses in personnel and equipment suffered by the Iranian Army in these battles.

Iraqi military aircraft, helicopters, tanks, field guns, missiles and large numbers of infantry troops took part in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battles, the source concluded.

'Military Source' Comment

JN041919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 4 May (INA)--An Iraqi military source has asserted that as a result of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battle, the Iraqi Armed Forces dissipated the dreams of the Iranian rulers regarding the possibility of changing the military map of the war. In an exclusive television program on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab epic, the source added that the Iraqis fought in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab with high spirit, strong combat ability and deep faith in principles, determined to force the Persian enemy to succumb to our national and pan-Arab rights. He explained that the objective of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battle, which began on 28 April and lasted several days, was to destroy the enemy force in the region composed of infantry and armor and to demonstrate the Iraqi forces' ability to reach any target when ordered to do so.

The military source announced that known enemy losses in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battle alone were 1,551 killed and a large number of wounded; the destruction of 32 tanks, 8 armored personnel carriers, 16 vehicles and a large number of field guns, missile launchers and light and medium weapons; and the downing of 5 planes, 3 fighters and 2 helicopters.

AL-MAJALLAH INTERVIEWS CROWN PRINCE HASAN

LD041225 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-8 May 81 pp 1-4

[Interview given to Huda al-Murr by Crown Prince Hasan in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Your Highness, what is the reason for your recent interest in the problem of the Israeli colonization of Arab territories?

[Answer] This has been and continues to be a matter of interest to me ever since the Zionist enemy occupied part of our Arab territories. My interest in this matter has intensified immensely during the past 5 years, since the day Israel embarked on its attempt to make the world think that it is the one which is occupied. As a result of this I have been trying to refute its allegation with proof and evidence.

[Question] Was [U.S. Secretary of State] Haig shown any documentary evidence during his recent visit?

[Answer] Yes. The U.S. secretary of state was shown all the statistics I have compiled during the past 5 years. I believe we were able to present a true picture of the tragedy of the Israeli colonization of the Arab territories and the Palestinian people and to refute Israel's allegations that it is the one which is occupied and constantly threatened by the Arabs.

[Question] What was his reaction?

[Answer] We explained to Haig the Arab-Israeli problem from Israel's occupation of the Arab territories in 1967 up to the beginning of 1980 and how it has established 106 settlements in the West Bank--settlements which reflect the various political and religious tendencies in Israel, from the Nahal or military youth camps to the religious Gush Emunim settlements and the residential settlements, most of which are concentrated around the Arab city of Jerusalem. Yes, Israel has exploited the ruse of security and its alleged exigencies and has established these colonial settlements the purpose of which is to dominate the Arab territories, their inhabitants and their natural resources. The enemy state now dominates 38 percent of the total area of the West Bank, 37 percent being expropriated for various military and security purposes. Israel has also seized 16 percent of the Gaza Strip and established a few settlements there.

[Question] What in your opinion is the aim behind this colonization drive?

[Answer] The Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan constitutes another link in the Zionist plan to seize and colonize the Arab land. We informed the U.S. secretary of state that Jordan insists on a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and that the Palestinian people's rights must be recognized and that they must be left to determine their own fate.

[Question] It has been reiterated that during his visit to Jordan Haig asked about the reasons for your support for Iraq and not Iran?

[Answer] Our support for Iraq is not subject to questioning by a visitor. Our stance is a principled and clear one in defending the Arab identity in this area. We insist on this stance before everybody.

[Question] Your Highness, certain newspapers have carried a report to the effect that you have made a statement to one of the enemy's newspapers. How true is this rumor?

[Answer] The fact is that I went to the British capital at the invitation of the European Community. My response to that invitation was to designed to bolster the dialogue with Europe and, through it, with the United States. The European Community had extended personal invitations to about 150 persons to listen to my views on the Arab-Israeli conflict. I tried to explain the dangers of the continuing and unexpected demographic alteration of this intruding society, since approximately 3.2 million persons had entered Israel in the period 1959 through 1979, most of whom, it appears, will settle there permanently. Therefore I called on the international community to realize the seriousness of this influx into the occupied Arab territories and to differentiate between the responsibility for the occupied territories, which is an Arab and Palestinian responsibility, and the alleged responsibility of Israel which is trying to conceal its occupation by describing itself as being under cultural occupation. As a result of my true diagnosis of the problem I faced systematic and concentrated criticism from three or four people whose questions revolved around the issue: What is our relationship with Palestine? I speak about Palestine as if it were our territory, bearing in mind that it is the "promised land," according to them. Naturally, it was clear that the meeting had been infiltrated by some of these people. In the meeting that followed one of my English hosts was compelled to apologize to me. He said: "In fact, you have been a model guest and we have not carried out the duty of a true host." It is very regrettable that the question which was addressed to me during the debate was transmitted to an Israeli newspaper either through the foreign news agencies or through one of these intruders who tried to say that Palestine is a Jewish land and that we have nothing to do with it. Naturally, the substance of my comment was that there were no common factors between us and the Israeli Government and opposition, not even with the so-called "peace now" movement--unless this movement is able to actually concentrate on the pillars of peace.

[Question] What was the result?

[Answer] This report appeared in the London-published newspaper AL-'ARAB and in a Kuwaiti paper in a distorted manner under the headline "Jordanian Official Talks to Enemy State's Correspondent." This is painful in the present circumstance. I would like to tell that Arab writer that if we do not seek the truth in our news reports we would be unwittingly harming ourselves.

[Question] There is another rumor which says that one of King Husayn's brothers has met with Shim'on Peres. How true is this?

[Answer] There was an official denial of this report. My feeling is that there are continuing attempts to undermine the reputation of officials in the Arab world and to create instability in Jordan in particular. This is what we would call intrigues and treachery.

[Question] Are these rumors a form of pressure on the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan to join the so-called Camp David [grouping] or something to that effect?

[Answer] Or rather to open the way to the plan for an alternative homeland [for the Palestinians], forgetting Arab and Palestinian rights on Palestinian land.

[Question] How are your relations with the PLO at present?

[Answer] There is a constructive dialogue between us and the PLO with a view to determining our responsibilities toward the occupied Arab territories in all their aspects. In our dialogue we take into consideration the Arabs' strategic stand and the supremacy of the Israeli arsenal, that is, the arms arsenal.

The feeling is that Israel could be trying to drag us into a fight at this particular stage according to an Israeli plan which certain Arab quarters are unwittingly implementing. As for our relations with the PLO, these proceed from the summit resolutions of the past 2 years. If we can make the Western world hear the Palestinian voice clearly--which I believe we can--then we would be playing an effective role in view of the close relationship with the Palestinian people. Also, t is cooperation [with the PLO] has matured in the recent past.

[Question] Do you believe an Arab-Israeli war is likely?

[Answer] A military alternative to the Israeli policy planned is a possibility, especially before the elections. Any hint of resorting to this alternative raises temperatures among the Israelis themselves. Even if the present situation may not lead to war, such hints by the radicals in the Israeli Government at least serve their political ends both in Israel and abroad.

[Question] Can you throw any light on King Husayn's visit to Moscow next month?

[Answer] There is a great similarity between the Soviet analysis and the Arab analysis of the dangers of the continuing Israeli occupation. Therefore contact with Moscow has become necessary in view of Moscow's proven hostility to the Camp David accords, as has been evident at the Security Council meetings. Therefore we must continue the personal contact and review the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas.

[Question] Do you believe there are new Soviet proposals to solve the Middle East problem?

[Answer] There is nothing new except the emphasis that the solution should be comprehensive, including the participation of the Security Council's major powers in any solution, and the participation of all the parties that attended the Geneva conference. It is also clear--as in the Syrian-Soviet talks--that there is an emphasis on the need for a total Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for the comprehensive discussion of all subjects at any peace conference.

[Question] Can the EEC countries produce a positive result on the question of peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] They can if they are allowed to by the United States and if they find implicit or explicit support. But we cannot forget that the European initiative has gone a long way toward enlightening European public opinion and even American public opinion across the ocean. At this time in particular the area is in dire need of a third voice to explain clearly, independently and objectively the dangers of war in the Middle East.

[Question] Do you not think that the Europeans can do nothing without U.S. approval?

[Answer] True. The European countries, as I said, need support, either implicit or explicit, from the United States, their natural ally.

[Question] Is King Husayn's expected visit to Washington specifically for the purpose of clarifying this issue?

[Answer] His majesty the king's visit to Washington has not yet been set. It is difficult to jump to conclusions.

[Question] It is being said that certain Arab quarters are now seeking to erase the disputes between you and Syria?

[Answer] I do not think that there are at present any serious efforts in this regard, except what the Arab League is doing now to narrow the dispute and explore the reasons for it. Naturally this is one of its basic functions. The secretary general is trying to ascertain the causes of this dispute between two confrontation states facing the Zionist enemy. But progress in this effort depends on how reasonable Syria's attitude is. This situation unfortuntely reminds us of the Arab disputes in earlier times.

AR-RA'Y: SYRIAN PRACTICES IN LEBANON DESTRUCTIVE

JN050911 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Is Behind Khaddam?" AR-RA'Y writes the following comment: Those following up 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's role on the Lebanese arena cannot but wonder about the new act in the scenario of strategies in Lebanon, an act being prepared by the Syrian regime's foreign minister. Khaddam's meeting with the Phalangist leaders makes us wonder if the terms used by the leader of the Syrian regime in describing them was just for local consumption or the result of a change in the regime's attitude toward these leaders.

In either case, the outcome shows that the game played by Khaddam is not outside the Syrian regime's practices of depending on temporary alliances with the various forces there. The Syrian game is aimed at turning these forces against each other at one time and at supporting one side against another at other times, thus becoming an enemy of its previous ally in order to become an ally of its previous enemy and so forth.

Needless to say, these practices have caused destruction to the Lebanese arena. These practices were and still are prominent factors that led to the continuation and intensification of the crisis.

If Khaddam is back again to play the role of arbitrator in the middle of the furnace, it is high time for the Lebanese to realize that they can rearrange their situation. Unless the Lebanese hasten to remedy their wounds by themselves, nobody will be taken by surprise if Khaddam's role in Lebanon results in the creation of a new alliance or in the renewal of an old alliance among factions there.

Lebanon does not need arbitrators or rulers; rather, it needs the opportunity to rearrange the Lebanese families. The Lebanese must create the opportunity to get rid of the storm which has been shaking them for years.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Government Leaders

NC041516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Amid the limited disruption of the security situation that has reigned in Beirut in the past few days, the Lebanese-Syrian talks resumed at the presidential palace at 1500 today. The talks are aimed at adopting political and security measures to achieve a relaxation in tension as a prelude to the establishment of accord among the parties concerned through the dialogue conducted by the legitimate government, led by President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Butrus, in the presence of the Syrian foreign minister.

Independent Deputies

NC050736 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The Syrian foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, has conveyed a message to President Ilyas Sarkis from President Hafiz al-Asad in which he affirmed that Syria will do its utmost toward Lebanese-Syrian relations.

It was noted that during the consultations Minister Khaddam stressed that President al-Asad has given instructions that efforts be made to end the war in Lebanon and to consolidate the legitimate authority there.

The independent deputies raised the question of the six Lebanese killed near Shtawrah and Minister Khaddam has contacted Col Muhammad Ghanim and asked him to contain these incidents.

The Syrian minister added: We came to Lebanon in an earnest desire to hold a dialogue with all parties within firm principles, namely that we in Syria have a secular state which does not believe in sectarianism. We have no intention of killing anyone or of paving the way for any group to defeat another group.

Maronite Deputies

NC041958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis received, in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Ministers Butrus and Khaddam, the delegation of the Independent Maronite Deputies group, which included Minister al-Hirawi and Deputies Butrus Harb, August Bakhus and Ilyas al-Khazin. Following the meeting, which continued from 1900 to 2030, Minister al-Hirawi made the following statement on behalf of the Maronite delegation:

[Begin recording] Our meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, had many positive aspects. All issues and our ideas were discussed with complete frankness. We received many answers to our opinions. Our group will meet again tomorrow morning to evaluate the positive aspects of the meeting. We hope to have an action plan that we will study tomorrow at our meeting.

[Question] What issues were raised?

[Al-Hirawi] All issues were raised. Above all, the national accord and how to achieve it. We strongly emphasized that before accord can be achieved, Lebanon should obtain security because with security we can achieve accord. We discussed our ideas on ways to establish security in the capital, the south and Zahlah. As the Zahlah deputy, I must thank my colleagues, who gave great attention to the question of Zahlah at the meeting. [end recording]

The reconciliation consultations will resume tomorrow when the Zahlah and Al-Biqa' deputies, under minister Joseph Skaf, visit the palace at 1000. At 1300, the Independent Parliamentary Bloc delegation will visit the palace. Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has invited the bloc to a meeting at the Carlton Hotel around 1000 tomorrow.

Visit Extended

JN041930 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 May (SANA)--The SANA correspondent in Beirut has learned that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, will extend his current visit to Lebanon till tomorrow. The correspondent has also learned that the aim of this extension is to follow up contacts and consultations with the Lebanese political parties in order to reach the possibility of applying the 14 accord principles which President Sarkis declared last year.

AL-AS'AD, SKAF DISCUSS SENDING ARMY TO SOUTH

NC041812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad received Defense Minister Joseph Skaf at his home in Al-Hazimiyyah this morning. During the meeting they discussed the subject of sending army units to southern Lebanon.

Following the meeting, Kamil al-As'ad said that the defense minister stressed that more army units will be sent to the south in stages. Our eventual goal is to implement the Security Council resolutions--that is, in stages our army will be in all Lebanese territory. Al-As'ad added: The de facto policy of leaving the state of affairs as it is means abandoning our national right to regain our land and to return legitimacy to southern Lebanon. Here I must say that this move must be Lebanese in the first place. It is a Lebanese responsibility, not an Arab or international responsibility. Al-As'ad further said: If a comprehensive solution is an international responsibility and the overall confrontation of the Israeli challenge is an Arab responsibility, sending the army to the south is a Lebanese responsibility.

Defense Minister Skaf said: I have explained to Speaker al-As'ad the policy of sending the army to the south in stages. We also discussed the issues of accord and security in the area around the Chamber of Deputies building. Skaf stressed that the army unit in southern Lebanon is operating under the UNIFIL command, which defines the areas of its deployment in implementation of the Security Council resolutions. Skaf said that Speaker al-As'ad repeated his reservations over the way the army is being sent to the south. He pointed out that the government cannot deviate from the armistice agreement between Lebanon and Israel, and that it adheres to the latest Security Council resolution. Skaf noted that the program on the army's entry into the south will take into consideration its deployment in the border strip after UNIFIL has completed its deployment as far as Lebanon's recognized international border.

SITUATION IN BEIRUT, AL-BIQA', BORDER AREAS NOTED

NC041558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] This afternoon Israeli aircraft overflew Beirut at a high altitude and then flew southward on a routine reconnaissance mission. Also this afternoon, the security situation became tense along the contact lines, particularly in the areas of Sodeco, Al-Birjawi, At-Tibbiyah, Badaru and At-Tayyunah. The army positions in these areas came under heavy tank, rocket and machinegun fire. A state of calm, interrupted by sporadic sniper fire, now prevails on the usual axes of conflict.

Calm prevails in Al-Biqa' at a time when reports have been received indicating that the Syrian forces have brought in more antiaircraft SAM missiles and deployed them in Al-Biqa'.

In the south, Israeli aircraft have continued their reconnaissance sorties in an atmosphere of intense caution in the area following the artillery exchanges between the border and Palestinian positions in An-Nabatiyah and Arnun. The latest reports from the border area indicate that the areas of Al-Hamra', An-Nabi Tahir and Ash-Shqif came under artillery fire this afternoon.

ISRAEL ACCUSED OF CREATING 'WAR ATMOSPHERE'

JN050958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting in its "Behind the News" column under the headline "The Syrian Stand vis-a-vis the Hullabaloo," TISHRIN says: There is no doubt that the United States and Israel want to place the Arab region in the atmosphere of a vicious war whose limit nobody can predict. When the enemy radio announces that the Israeli Army continues to follow Syria's measures in Lebanon with extreme caution and vigilance, it is as if this radio wants to tell the world that Israel has the justification to launch a military attack on Lebanon, Syria or both. When the BBC reports in all languages and on all frequencies that THE TIMES of London has published a photograph of the SAM missiles mounted by the Syrian forces on a hilltop in central Lebanon, it is as if this radio wants to claim that it is only a neutral witness reporting the Israeli justifications for a large-scale attack on Lebanon and Syria.

These are only some of the many signs which reveal the true intentions of the anti-Syrian forces in creating the war atmosphere in the region and the many signs of the impending flareup in which Syria would be the main target of these forces because it is the chief obstacle to their attempts to internationalize and partition Lebanon and, consequently, Balkanize the entire Arab region.

The U.S.-Israeli hullballoo over the so-called Syrian measures in Lebanon also shows that Syria is right in saying that Lebanon's security is part of its security and that any harm done to Lebanon is bound to affect Syria.

When Syria resists the attempts of the forces collaborating with Israel to spread their influence to the Al-Biqa' Province, it is in fact exercising the legitimate right of backing the legitimate Lebanese authority, curbing secessionist trends and reducing what the enemy considers the theater for its military operations against Syria or considers vital to its territorial and economic ambitions.

U.S. defense of what it terms Israel's right to confront Syrian measures cannot be isolated from the statement made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his last trip to occupied Palestine: Israeli security is the crux of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Thus, one would assume that under such a consideration, the United States and Israel would have the right to order Syria not only to withdraw its missiles from Lebanon and permit the isolationist forces to expand their enclave in the direction of the Al-Biqa' plain, but also to clear the Al-Qunaytirah, Dar'a, As-Suwayda' and Damascus Provinces of their populations out of respect for that consideration. This peculiar U.S.-Isareli logic can only function by resorting to the force lurking behind it.

Syria's power is not rigid figures and units, as Israel and the United States think. Syria's power lies in its ability to move effectively in accordance with strict international rules and the broad map on which its powerful friends are spread.

ISRAEL SAID READY TO GIVE U.S. 'FURTHER RESPITE'

TA051142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 May 81

[Report by Razi Barqay]

[Text] The message in reply to President Reagan's message was discussed this morning. The official formulation has not yet been released. However, the prime minister's remarks when we spoke to him this morning imply several things: first, Israel is ready to give a further respite to the United States although--to quote Menahem Begin's remarks--only a miracle would bring about the success of the diplomatic efforts. Israel is determined that the Syrian missiles should be withdrawn unconditionally. In this context, Mr Begin absolutely rejected reports that the United States has told Israel that the evacuation of the Syrian missiles could be possible in exchange for Israel's promise to reduce its military activity in Lebanon:

[Begin recording] [Begin] No such thing has even been mentioned. President Reagan's message does not even contain the slightest hint to such effect. Nobody is speaking or thinking about it. Why should we [words indistinct]? What is the matter? What are we doing in Lebanon? We fly there--we must fly over Lebanon in order to take photographs because there is a Syrian occupation army in Lebanon, there is a terrorist organization that plots the murder of Jews every day and every hour of the day. Had we not flown over there or were we not to fly over there we would not be able to know what they are plotting against us. Thus, we would be endangering our people. Under no circumstances would we endanger our people. We will watch our people as one watches the apple of one's eye. This is our life's mission. What sort of compensation is that? They simply must restore the status-quo-ante. On this matter, we have full understanding with the United States, in the full sense of the word.

[Barqay] That is to say, the United States is not demanding any compensation from us?

[Begin] There are no demands, none whatsoever. Someone sat at home and began sucking his finger--I do not know which one of them--and produced such a report. He had better return it to his finger. [end recording]

[Barqay] This is how things stand at the moment. Special U.S. envoy Philip Habib is expected to arrive within a few days. Until then we have a few more days to wait.

[Studio announcer] What did the prime minister mean when he said that only a miracle would stir the Syrians away from their position?

[Barqay] According to the information in Jerusalem, the U.S. efforts have been to no avail. The reference is not merely to U.S. efforts but also to efforts exerted by Abu Dhabi. The prime minister mentioned that the United States had even appealed to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to exert its influence on Damascus and to try and persuade it to pull out the missiles. The prime minister said that all these international efforts had so far proved fruitless. Therefore, he used the term: only a miracle would persuade the Syrians.

KNESSET COMMITTEE, BEGIN DISCUSS LEBANON 4 MAY

TA041706 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today held a debate on the situation in Lebanon with the participation of the prime minister. The committee will convene again at the end of this week or at the beginning of next week. Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports:

[Begin recording] [Hakohen] The prime minister conferred for 3 hours this morning with the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. In contrast to the previous committee's meeting, where Mr Begin and the members of the opposition exchanged sharp words, the atmosphere this time was serious and to the point. Incidentally, three Alignment Knesset members--Peres, Rabin and Bar-Lev--did not attend the meeting due to party activities. Mr Begin reported to the committee on the Syrian missile deployment in the Al-Biqa' region and along the Syrian-Lebanese border and on the feverish diplomatic contacts to solve the crisis. The meeting was adjourned for a short while when Ambassador Lewis arrived to convey a message from President Reagan to Prime Minister Begin. When the meeting resumed, Begin read the message to the members of the committee.

The committee members got the impression from the prime minister's remarks that the Israeli position was that a few more days should be allowed for the diplomatic contacts. Nevertheless, Mr Begin made plain that Israel was determined not to put up with the stationing of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. On one point there was almost unanimous agreement among all the members of the committee. Chairman of the NRP faction Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said:

[Ben-Me'ir] Israel's position is right and just. I think that the government is acting correctly. We realize that we should bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian missiles from Lebanese soil.

[Hakohen] There were differences of opinion on the question of how long Israel should be patient regarding the exhaustion of diplomatic moves. The only Knesset member who almost explicitly objected to the use of the military option was Mr Shmu'el Toledano of Shinuy.

[Toledano] I think that no effort should be spared to solve this problem through political means. If this move is not exhausted, then we will think about it. [sentence as heard] There is no doubt that this move should be exhausted. There is still time and possibilities to exhaust the political option. A political solution will not bring missiles later. A military solution--we will hit one battery and other batteries will then ensue.

[Hakohen] Another Knesset member of dovish opinions, Yosi Sarid of the Alignment, claimed that Israel cannot give up the military option.

[Sarid] To exhaust a diplomatic process--this cannot be measured. That is, I do not think that Israel should help creating an atmosphere as if things were going to be resolved within 1 or 2 days or even 3 or 4 days. One should know that a great deal of prestige on both sides is at stake now. I think that Israel--not only Israel but Syria as well, both parties--now have to play a complex but feasible role to reduce the amount of prestige involved to the minimum possible.

[Hakohen] On the other hand, Mr Amnon Lynn of the Likud said that only displays of strength would deter the Syrians.

[Lynn] I know the Syrians very well. I know how to interpret the Syrians. I know their moves and I am familiar with the Syrian mentality. If the Syrians realize that Israel is seriously determined not to let the missiles remain there, under current circumstances, Syria will move the missiles.

[Hakohen] Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Moshe Arens suggested that no rigid decisions be made.

[Arens] I do not see any logic in setting a predetermined schedule given a situation whereby the Syrian moves cannot be predicted.

[Hakohen] That is to say, you think that there is no need to make a commitment now?

[Arens] A commitment on what?

[Hakohen] Make a commitment to an action if the Syrians do not give in to diplomatic pressure.

[Arens] The rule guiding a strategy is usually to keep options open--and this also applies in this case. [end recording]

Begin Remarks

TA041725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] [Studio announcer] Israel will apparently accede to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's request to allow additional time for a U.S. diplomatic effort to bring about the move of the Syrian missiles from the Al-Biqa' region. The U.S. President's request was contained in a special message conveyed to the prime minister at his office in Jerusalem by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis. Mr Begin received the message during a meeting with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. At the end of the meeting, our correspondent Arye Golan spoke to the prime minister and defense minister.

[Begin recording] [Golan] Would you say that the tension with Syria over the issue of the missiles has calmed?

[Begin] We do not have a problem with relations with Syria. Syria is in a state of war with us and the issue of the missiles has not yet been solved. There is calm in Lebanon and we are pleased that people are not being killed. The problem of the missiles still persists.

[Question] Is there any data about additional missiles, about the reinforcement of the Syrian missile deployment in Lebanon?

[Answer] We do not have specific data. There are additional missiles along the Syria-Lebanon border, but not within Lebanon. In Lebanon, there are now three missile batteries. As we have found out--last week I promised you that we would look into this problem. In the meantime we have found out and this is the answer: There are three batteries and there are additional missiles on the Syrian-Lebanese border, not only SAM-6's but SAM-2's as well. [end recording]

[Studio announcer] The prime minister will consult with Cabinet ministers prior to formulating his reply to the U.S. President. As said, Israel will accede to allow additional time to exhaust the political possibilities.

SYRIA ADVANCES SAM-2'S TO LEBANESE BORDER

TA041916 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Syria has advanced several batteries of improved SAM-2 missiles to the Lebanese-Syrian border. It is not yet clear whether the Syrians intend to add these batteries to the three SAM-6 batteries which they moved to the Zahlah area about 1 week ago. Israeli sources told our correspondent that by advancing the SAM-2's Syria exacerbated the military situation. The SAM-2 is a double-phased [du-shlavi] missile whose effective range extends to 60 km and it can hit planes at a very high altitude, up to 18,000 km [as heard]. The SAM-2's and SAM-6's oversee the airspace of most of Lebanon's territory, including the Galilee panhandle and the Beirut area. Our military correspondent notes that there are people in Israel who believe that diplomatic efforts to oust the SAM-6's from Lebanon's territory will be to no avail and the IDF will be forced, they believe, to use the military option.

At the same time, diplomatic efforts are continuing at this time. The IDF is closely following the Syrian activities.

Radio Free Lebanon of the Christians this evening reported that the Syrians stationed the [SAM-6] batteries in three locations. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus listened to the report. He notes that the locations mentioned are: Dahr al-Baydar on the Lebanon mountain slopes, Yuhmur at the south of the Al-Biqa' region, and the western slop of the Lebanon mountain over Zahlah. If this report is confirmed it will mean that the Syrians have stationed missiles not only close to their border with Lebanon in the Al-Biqa' region but also farther south and west from there.

SHIM'ON PERES INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE SITUATION

TA012058 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] On Sunday [3 May] the prime minister is scheduled to meet with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres for a discussion on what is occurring in Lebanon. Mr Peres served in the post of defense minister when what is called the red line in Lebanon was decided on for the first time, that is, that amount of Syrian involvement and presence Israel is prepared to permit without jeopardizing itself too much. This week in the Labor Party several voices of reservation were heard at the way the government is reacting to the Syrians' involvement beyond that red line. Our correspondent on party affairs, Nisim Mish'al, will speak with MK Shim'on Peres about the crossing of the red line in Lebanon and what this means.

[Question] Mr Peres, should Israel take military steps to bring about the removal of the missiles the Syrians have brought into Lebanon?

[Answer] Israel must work for the removal of the missiles the Syrians have brought in, first and foremost through diplomatic measures. If the Americans are offering diplomatic aid, we should be helped by this aid; only after that should we use other means. Israel should not accept those missiles remaining where they are now. They are a threat to Israel's defense. We have made this clear to the Syrians and the Americans over the last 5 years, although I must say that things of this sort have happened before and we removed missiles--not missiles, but Syrian troops through diplomatic pressure. However, Israel must take care not to be dragged into war; we must not be dragged or pulled unwillingly into a comprehensive war with the Syrians.

[Question] In your estimation, can we bring about the removal of the missiles without military action?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes. Of course, if the Syrians know that under the shade of the diplomatic action there is also a military option. After all, this is not a matter of being able to persuade the Syrians by cold or purely logical reasoning. A part of the diplomatic pressure is that there is a military option behind it.

[Question] This being so, can I understand from what you say that the policy the government has followed to date in the crisis is the way you would also take?

[Answer] With several differences. I think that the government went too far in the comparison it is drawing between, let us say, the situation of the Christians in 1980 and the situation of the Jews in Nazi Germany in 1940. The Syrian conquest of Lebanon is a very grave matter; grave per se, but if you say that it is genocide [last word in English] or that it resembles Germany, this implies an action with a completely different character and, after all, we are not drawing these comparisons philosophically; therefore, in my view, we must be very scrupulous about describing the situation, since the description has operative conclusions, either military ones or others.

[Question] Mr Peres, as you remember, the government in which you served as defense minister was the one that determined the policy of the commitment to the Christians and now Mr Begin is basing his policy on that same commitment. The question is: Is the situation we have gotten into today not a result of that same policy of yours?

[Answer] Under no circumstances--no. I think that the commitment should be within a specific framework. We told the Christians: Our good friends, we will help you to help yourselves. We are not proposing that we should go and fight instead of you. Just as Israel did not ask Americans to fight for us or anyone else to fight for us. In other words, we think that even in war, what is needed on the one hand is arms, training--and this must be given--and on the other, commonsense is also needed. Otherwise, the Christians can decide to what extent Israel will be involved.

[Question] The question is: Has that red line you decided on when you were in the government been crossed by the Syrians?

[Answer] In general, no; and when they crossed it once, they brought in a troop to a place where we agreed, or if we said that they were not to bring it in, they removed it. The red line was composed of the following things: that the Syrians must not cross an imaginary line on the map, let us say, from Az-Zahrani to Kafr Mishki, more or less parallel with the Al-Litani; second, that they must not act against us from the air; and third, that they must not use missiles against our planes and I must tell you that the Syrians, who are generally wild, were scrupulous to keep to all three of those rules.

[Question] And now they have broken those rules?

[Answer] And now they have broken them and if the United States--or other countries--is prepared to volunteer to return the status quo, that is the minimum required for Israel's security, we must certainly allow them to work and see if they succeed in this way.

[Question] Mr Peres, yesterday senior people in your party claimed, in a conversation that was not for publication, that it was the military echelons that were pushing the political echelons into deeper military involvement in Lebanon. Do you share this assumption?

[Answer] No. I think that the political echelons have to bear the responsibility for political decisions. I myself am not prepared at such a time to share in any criticism of this type. If I have any criticism, I will make it where it should be made, at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Today these are secondary matters, not central ones. Of course, the military echelons are entitled to state their opinions.

[Question] When you speak about the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, yesterday you said in the committee, and I am quoting, we will not be able to be responsible for military actions which have not been reported to us. What does this mean, practically?

[Answer] That is not a precise quotation. I said, without laying down the Alignment's position on the latest development, I am pointing out that this is the first time that the government has not consulted the opposition at such a grave moment on a very serious issue. After all, there are national relations involved and if Israel is placed as it is, there must be consultations and opinions must be considered.

TZIPORI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, AWACS ISSUES

TA021442 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0905 GMT 2 May 81

[Interview of Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori by Sha'ul Stav and Gad Becker in the studio; recorded--time not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, this special interview to mark the Independence Day celebrations is marked by signs of increasing tension between Israel and Syria. Is there anything in the latest developments that can lead to a situation in which Israel will enter a comprehensive confrontation with Israel?

[Answer] Israel will do everything in its power to help the Christians. The State of Israel has never been, nor is it today, a country which initiates or aspires to wars and all the governments of Israel, since its establishment and to this day, have done all they could to avoid wars. This government has taken great steps and opened the way to peace and it is a fact that we have a peace agreement with Egypt. We will certainly not be the initiators of new wars; but we will also certainly not abandon our neighbors who are being murdered and oppressed without any reason. We will continue to give them aid. We hope that this will not mean total war; after all, those Syrians were invited into Lebanon to maintain calm and peace there, not in order to oppress the Lebanese people and murder their inhabitants.

[Question] Would you say, though, that what the Syrians are doing in Lebanon, perhaps in contradiction of the nature of their invitation, could bring the risk of comprehensive confrontation closer?

[Answer] There is no doubt that Syria's current moves are increasing tension in the area. But the State of Israel works not only by military power, it also works through very intensive political action. Thus, we believe that our two projects--one, to help the Christians to defend themselves and, two, to cause broad international intervention--will prevent a deterioration in the area.

[Question] Even so, what chance is there that, in the wake of these developments, Israel will be forced to intervene more seriously?

[Answer] In Arabic it is said that a leafy tree bears no fruit. I can depict all sorts of scenarios but I say that in principle this Government of Israel does not want wars. Period.

[Question] What are the mutual relations between the events on the various Lebanese fronts; what is the affect of the battles in Beirut, in Zahlah and in the Lebanese hills? How do all these affect what is happening in southern Lebanon and, in the other direction, how does the apparatus of conflagration work in Lebanon, as we have been seeing over the last few days?

[Answer] I could give a long lecture on the situation in Lebanon, which is complicated and involved and various elements and factors are working in it and a great deal has already been said and written about this. In brief, there are three or four main sectors in Lebanon which are causing all this complication. One is the absence of a central rule capable of controlling and administering the country. Second is the Syrian desire for control. Third: the Palestinians--both the Palestinian community in general and, in particular, the 15,000 to 20,000 armed Palestinians who are in army camps and military organizations with many weapons, including heavy arms--who are the most inflammatory element in Lebanon, and this is a factor which bothers us more than anything else. Within these dimensions other factors come in and I will not go into detail about them, such as the problem of UNIFIL and so on.

From the viewpoint of the State of Israel, we are faced with two problems: first, our critical problem is that of southern Lebanon and the terrorists with their attempts to strike at the State of Israel either from southern Lebanon, by way of infiltration by land or by sea or even using the new dimension which is supported by the Syrians--attempts at aerial penetration. We also have good neighbors there, the Shi'ites and the Christians, under Major Haddad's command, and this is a problem on its own, with regard to which the commitment to it and our awareness of it certainly have a stronger emphasis. There is the problem of the Christian minority in northern Lebanon, which wants to preserve a degree of independence for Lebanon and not be trod underfoot or annexed by the Syrians, in accordance with the Syrians' plans. It is perhaps worth recalling, in connection with the Syrians, that the cat has recently been let out of the bag. This week the Syrians declared that Jordan is also part of greater Syria. How much more so do they regard Lebanon as a part of greater Syria? We do not see the Syrian empire here in the area. I do not think that the Jordanians see it or that the Lebanese see it. Not one of the superpowers or the countries in the area see it. Therefore this is a very complicated problem and perhaps it would have been possible, in a long, extended interview, to go into all the details.

[Question] Mr Tzipori, with your permission, if we return for a few minutes, a few more minutes, to the Lebanese issue--the U.S. position with regard to what is happening in Lebanon. Are you really noticing a change concerning what we have known in the past? Is the United States capable, however, of bringing about a genuine calming down in Lebanon?

[Answer] I think that if the State of Israel or the Government of Israel has earned praise, it comes from this government's latest political moves and from the U.S. moves. Since--and this can be checked in the archives--the establishment of the State of Israel--and we have had very many problems with many countries. There have been many problems in this area--the United States Government has never said such clear things to countries involved on the spot. And I think that the State of Israel is also winning understanding and the governments, or the Syrian Government, which is inflaming the area and behaving with murderous brutality toward noncombatants or even fighting civilians, is gaining the attitude it deserves from the United States and from other countries.

[Question] But the fighting continues.

[Answer] The fighting continues and perhaps this is also a good lesson for the United States and the other European countries: what weight does wisdom have and how is it possible to conduct discussions with an irrational Arab country, a country that currently is murdering hundreds of its inhabitants in internal conflict?

[Question] We mentioned the U.S. factor. On the other side, is there any knowledge of any intervention by the Soviet Union in the Lebanese mess?

[Answer] I do not know, although what is clear is that there are 7,000 Soviets in Syria. What amount of aid they are giving or not giving I do not know. There are no Soviets in Lebanon.

[Question] With regard to the situation in southern Lebanon: Major Haddad, the leader of the Christian militia, was in the hospital not long ago. He was suffering from what was described as nervous exhaustion and this, perhaps, again raised the question of what happens in southern Lebanon without Major Haddad? This possibility does, after all, exist.

[Answer] It is a fact that he spent several days in the hospital...

[Question] We wish him good health, of course, but the question is, what happens if...

[Answer] He was indeed absent from southern Lebanon. First, as you said, we wish him good health. Second, I think that the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, from whom Major Haddad emerged, are aware and remember very well what their situation was when the terrorists controlled that area. We hope that he will live for a long time but I am sure that nothing is irreplaceable and a replacement will certainly be found for this, too; but I hope they will not need one.

[Question] Against the background of Major Haddad's illness, there were reports of a certain demoralization among the inhabitants of the Christian enclave. All this also came against the background of heavy shelling, fire and heavy casualties daily. What is Israel's reply, or what is Israel doing in view of the war of attrition that the terrorists are conducting against the enclave?

[Answer] First, I do not know where anyone has heard about demoralization. So, southern Lebanon was also firm when Haddad went to the hospital. It is true that they are going through a heavy war of attrition and all honor must be accorded to the citizens of southern Lebanon. They are and have been, over the last 2 weeks, standing up under heavy shelling. We will make every effort to stop the shelling of the Shi'ite and Christian villagers' settlements in southern Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Tzipori, another subject: over the last few days a great deal has been said about our relations with the United States, the issue of the AWACS deal. There are all sorts of evaluations here. Some of them say that if there really are AWACS in Saudi Arabian service, Israel will not be able to repeat campaigns which were dependent upon surprise, such as the Entebbe rescue campaign, such as the preemptive strike which preceded the 6-day war. Are matters indeed so grave from Israel's viewpoint?

[Answer] What is grave from the standpoint of the State of Israel is that a new dimension is being introduced into the arena, a new dimension that represents a security problem for the State of Israel, and what is clear is, first of all, that the State of Israel will have to invest resources in order to cope with this problem. That is the first analysis. Second, we have found solutions to many problems. We may also be able to find several solutions to this but this means that a large slice of our power will have to be directed into additional missions and if, for example, we do not agree to do this then this potential the AWACS have is a real threat laying the State of Israel wide open.

[Question] The AWACS will also be manned by U.S. technicians. Does this fact not prevent Israel from having the chance to intercept these planes in a time of emergency?

[Answer] First, after all, we are speaking about the existence of the State of Israel for many generations and not only for the intermediate period of time during which the U.S. technicians will train the Saudis. There is no doubt that the State of Israel will always want to avoid harming U.S. citizens and this will be a problem. It is true that the Americans are also using this argument and they are saying that as long as Americans are there, they will not act against you and I give the Americans the credit that perhaps this will really be the case. But what will happen when the Saudis or their mercenaries learn to use the planes themselves and when there are no Americans there? That is our problem and this has introduced a dimension which will place a considerable burden on us.

EGYPTIAN SOURCES DISCUSS POSITION ON SYRIA

TA040859 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 May 81 pp 1, 2

[By UK correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 3 May (special to HA'ARETZ)--Egypt does not intend to rush to aid Syria if Syria finds itself in a war against Israel in Lebanon. Egyptian political sources said this to the HA'ARETZ correspondent in London. They noted that the Israeli and world media cited Butrus Ghali incorrectly. According to these sources, Ghali explained that if the entire international committee and if the UN Security Council unhesitatingly state that Israel is the aggressor, Egypt will hold negotiations with it so that Israel stops the aggression. Egypt will tell Israel this may harm peace with Egypt but, as mentioned, according to the Egyptian sources, no Egyptian military involvement is anticipated. The sources expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made in the United States, Europe and Israel to calm the situation.

At the end of Ghali's talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, a new trend regarding the Middle East is emerging. The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned from British and Egyptian sources that both sides agreed on coordinating positions and on the need for coordination between the European initiative and U.S. policy. The Egyptian minister expressed support for the European initiative, which involves including the PLO in the negotiations, but, at the same time, he talked about the need to avoid creating a situation of unnecessary competition with the United States and the need to coordinate policy with the Unite States. This position was accepted by Lord Carrington.

BEGIN SAYS HE WOULD NOT STEP DOWN AT 70

TA040826 Jerusalem POST in English 4 May 81 p 1

[By Sara Honig]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv--Prime Minister Menahem Begin told widely cheering members of the Herut Central Committee last night that, if elected to another term of office, he would not step down in mid-term when he reaches the age of 70.

Begin has, in the past, said that he would retire in the summer of 1983 on his 70th birthday. This had become a major source of embarrassment to the Likud in the election campaign. The question of who the party would choose to complete the term has been asked often but an attempt to name a successor at this point is certain to trigger internal conflict in Herut.

Begin said he prays he will still be able to retire one day and write a book about the generation of the Holocaust and of Jewish revival. But he added, he does not think retirement would come soon.

"I caution you against euphoria, but if you will it, we will form the next government. I personally will cover the length and breadth of this country during the seven weeks left till election day. I will go from Elat to Qiryat Shemona and from Ari'el to Tel Aviv. I will address the people directly. I know there is a tremendous swing in our favour in public opinion."

The Central Committee members rose to their feet in ecstatic applause when they heard Begin announce that "if I have the strength and if you still want me, I will continue. I will continue as head of the party." He stressed that he had not changed his mind about the desirability of retirement, but that he was also conscious of the problem that it constituted for his party.

He told the committee members that he feels "well, but I am putting in 19-hour working days. According to the Alignment diagnosis, mine is a true case of the ressurrection of the dead."

ALGERIA

PAPER REJECTS REPORTS OF MOROCCAN BORDER INCIDENTS

LD041116 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Algiers, 4 Apr (APS)--The Algerian Army recently staged routine military maneuvres in the 3rd military region (south west of Algeria). Following these maneuvres the Moroccan press spread and multiplied false rumors and mendacious accusations against Algeria accusing it of staging a show of force. Other news agencies went as far as mentioning imaginary border incidents between Algerian and Moroccan troops.

Under the title "Mendacious Accusations" the daily EL MOUDJAHID reports in today's issue these rumors and rejects them as baseless. No incident took place on the Algerian-Moroccan border says the paper, explaining that the recent maneuvres were programmed months ago.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI VIEWS 'COLONIALIST, ZIONIST ADVANCE'

LD050330 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] At his meeting yesterday [4 May] with cadets of the military academies, the brother leader referred to the grave deterioration which the Arab homeland is experiencing. He pointed out that if this deterioration continues, the Arab nation will suffer a fatel defeat similar to that which the American Indians suffered after their land was invaded by the Europeans. Arab regimes are contributing to the onset of such a catastrophe by their dreadful capitulation to the imperialist onslaught. America has set up a strategic umbrella under which the Israelis are advancing with the aim of establishing an empire to replace the Arab nation. The Israelis are proceeding to realize their dreams. They have made Jerusalem their capital, have taken over most of the water sources and are on their way to the oil wells. There is no barrier between the enemy and this region. The enemy has occupied most of the rivers and America has reached strategic areas such as the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Bab el-Mandes and Al-'Aqabah. Moreover, the Palestinian resistance has lost the Jordanian arena, adjacent to the occupied territory.

The leader pointed out that the West Bank was once outside the occupation, but is now being annexed to the occupied territory. Moreover, we also find Iraq, with all its military and economic power, fighting the Iranian revolution on behalf of America.

The brother leader said that in Lebanon the enemy wants to create a fait accompli of Israeli domination. Israeli planes are daily entering Lebanese airspace without any regard to the United Nations or the Arab nation. He added that Lebanon is headed for Israeli domination. South Lebanon is already under Israeli domination, and the Palestinian resistance, having been liquidated in Jordan, is now being destroyed in Lebanon. What is taking place in Lebanon is tantamount to the besieging of Syria. A plot is being hatched against Syria; the battle is getting fiercer in the direction of Syria. All the military operations are designed to reach Syria, as Lebanon does not constitute any obstacle to the Israelis. The leader stressed that there is great concern for the Palestinians, as they are confined to a limited area at a time when their forces should be deployed all along the Arab confrontation line with the enemy.

The leader pointed out that the downfall of Syria would be a disaster for the Arab nation. He noted that the United States is building bridgeheads everywhere. It has established bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. U.S. forces, he said, are advancing without any opposition. The leader added: We have to launch a counterattack on all fronts and by all methods.

We also have to speed up the completion of unity between Syria and Libya, as this is a strategic step and a historic action; it will be the foundation stone for the building of the anti-imperialist attack force and for the defense of what remains of the Arab homeland and the existence of the Arab nation. We must also work for unity of action with Algeria. For the first time a counteraction is necessary to confront a real danger threatening the existence of the Arab nation.

The Arabs' capitulation before the colonialist and Zionist advance, he added, encourages the enemy to go ahead with its plan for the creation of a Zionist empire. Therefore, all material support must be given to and volunteers must join the Somali national deliverence front, as its battle is part of the Arab confrontation battle with the U.S. forces. The Omani liberation movement must be supported, so as to give impetus to the revolution there. The Polisario must be supported, so as to expand the scope of the revolution and make it difficult for the enemy to carry out its plans. The Palestinian revolution must be supported and given all potentials. The Palestinian resistance must accept volunteers. The Arabs must volunteer to join the resistance so that it will constitute a threat to the Zionist settlements. The Lebanese National Movement must be supported and supplied with volunteers and arms so that it can become the strongest group in the Lebanese arena, in support of the Palestinian resistance. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front must also be expanded; it must take the offensive and embrance all Arab forces which stand up to the enemy.

The leader stressed that the military in the Jamahiriyah is different from those of the traditional regimes. The traditional military defends causes which our military does not. If the former knew the goals of these causes, it might refuse to die for them. In other words, the traditional military has no real cause for which to die. If the political regimes which they defend protect exploitation, then all the potentials of their respective countries are utilized in service of the forces of exploitation of the masses. The local forces of exploitation are linked with the international forces of exploitation. The leader pointed out that in the jamahiri regime, where government ends, there is no instrument that rules and utilizes the army for its own goals. This is because the people have replaced it; the people have the right to utilize everything for the service of the masses. The military man in the jamahiri regime must have a high degree of awareness of all issues. Traditional militarism has disappeared and been replaced by the armed people. The military must be aware of political issues; conscription cannot be exercised against them as is the case in the traditional and reactionary regimes.

USSR SAID TO PLEDGE MORE SUPPORT FOR SYRIA, LIBYA

LD041428 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 May (KUNA)--The Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has obtained a Soviet pledge for increased support for his country and Syria after he affirmed to the Soviets that Libya and Syria were determined to fight Israel with or without Soviet help, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR reports today, adding that the pledge was obtained during Al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to the USSR, where he had political talks with the Soviet leaders concerning developments in the Middle East.

AS-SAFIR also reports that "the Libyan leader returned home after reaching agreement with the Soviet leaders on vital strategic matters of importance to both countries." However, the paper does not give any further details on these matters and confines itself to saying that "there was a general feeling of the need for an offensive policy instead of the defensive policy which had enabled the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to allow the establishment of American bases in his country and offer to join NATO and amass troops along the borders with Libya."

"Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Moscow," the paper writes, "was on behalf of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which includes Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO."

AS-SAFIR, which is described as being close to Libya, also says that the results of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit "will become evident shortly." According to the Lebanese paper, Al-Qadhdhafi has affirmed that his country will confront "the American-Israeli war in defense of the Arab nation with or without Soviet help."

Al-Qadhdhafi asked the Soviet leaders to define their "exact" position on the minimum support the Arabs can rely upon in their war against Israel.

CSSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES 5 MAY

LD051002 Tripoli JANA in English 0831 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Tripoli, 5 May (JANA)--Mr. Andrej Barcak, Czech foreign trade minister, arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. Mr. Barcak stressed the good relations between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah, according to our correspondent.

MOROCCO

AL-MURHARRIR VIEWS MAURITANIAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD011325 Casablanca AL-MURHARRIR in Arabic 28 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[AL-MURHARRIR Paris bureau report: "Bloodless Coup in Mauritania; Officers Take Over Key Portfolios From Civilians"]

[Excerpts] Well-informed Mauritanian quarters in the French capital have told AL-MURHARRIR that the Cabinet reshuffle announced in Nouakchott during Saturday and Sunday came in the wake of a series of noisy meetings which the CMSN had held in the preceding days.

These quarters noted that the Cabinet reshuffle included most of the key government posts, such as the prime ministership and the ministries of defense, interior, foreign affairs, national economy, and finance, and that it was characterized by the return of officers to government posts assigned to civilians on 12 December 1980.

One indication of the sweeping changes was the appointment as prime minister of Lt Col Maaouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, who at the same time kept the post of defense minister. Lt Col Maaouya Ould Taya was the chief of staff. It is worth noting that he was the only CMSN command member to be in his office 16 March, when he was arrested by the group led by the late Col Mohamed Ould Abdelkader Ould Bah during the coup attempt which he led with his colleague the late Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, with the aim of overthrowing the Haydala-Boukhreis-Bneijara regime.

The quarters said that Lt Col Maaouya Ould Taya recently held a series of meetings with senior officers and visited the town of Nouadhibou, the nearest point on the borders between Mauritania and the Western Sahara, 10 kilometers from the port of La Guera. The Nouadhibou military garrison, whose command has been transferred from Col Boukhreis to another officer, is one of the most important military units because of its geographical proximity to hotspots in the southern Sahara--a fact which has obliged the regime to post the cream of Mauritanian Army officers to the garrison.

Another indication of the sudden deep change in the Mauritanian policy is assigning to the Ministry of Interior of Maj Gabriel Santir, who occupied the post of head of Nouakchott garrison. Major Gabriel's father is French and his mother Mauritanian, and he played a major role, as military commander of the city, in foiling the 16 March coup attempt. This is the first time this young man of French descent has held a ministerial post.

The assigning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to navy Capt Dahhan Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, the former permanent secretary of the CMSN, also indicates that the military has decided to take over the government because of the disputes that broke out and the departure from the neutral policy, which was supposed to be pursued toward the conflict in northwest Africa when the civilians were in power.

Capt Dahhan Ould Ahmed Mahmoud captured the attention of political observers following the Mauritanian situation because of his recent trips to the United States, Algeria, and Tripoli. Last July Captain Dahhan spent several weeks in the United States but his visit was shrouded in great secrecy and was alleged to be in response to an invitation from an American university to deliver certain lectures, although its political nature was evident to everybody.

The political nature of this visit was confirmed in the light of the telegram which President Ronald Reagan sent to Mauritanian leaders after they foiled the 16 March coup attempt, assuring them of the U.S. adherence to the principle of defending the integrity of Mauritanian national territory and insistence on Mauritania's neutrality. Also, the brief visit which Captain Dahhan paid to Paris following his return from the United States bore fruit in a statement by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in which he proclaimed France's opposition to anything that might jeopardize Mauritanian national territory.

The same Mauritanian quarters told AL-MURHARRIR that one of the reasons that led to the eruption of what may be described as a bloodless coup was Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Nouakchott and the speed with which elements loyal to Libya and Algeria tried to turn the break of diplomatic relations with Morocco into a final break. The quarters also said that large groups of Polisario mercenaries recently stole camels and sheep belonging to tribes in northern Mauritania and moved them to Tindouf and its suburbs. They have even forced a large number of people to accompany them northward.

On the other hand, a well-informed Mauritanian source has revealed to AL-MURHARRIR that Capt Dahhan Ould Ahmad Mahmoud recently paid a secret visit to Algiers in order to deal with the explosive situation resulting from this incident, which created an extraordinarily tense situation in northern Mauritania. The same source said that the trip was fruitless.

Analyzing the Cabinet situation, the same source noted that, despite the fact that officers hold the key portfolios, elements loyal to Libya and Algeria still have some positions in the new abinet. An example, the source points out, is Mahjoub Ould Bayyih, who is known to be a supporter of Polisario and has become minister of water and housing. He was director of the prime minister's bureau and an adviser to Col Ould Haydala. He was also one of the leading personalities arrested during the recent coup attempt. Another example is Dafqah Bakari, a leader of the radical wing in the workers movement, who is also a supporter of Polisario and pro-Libyan and pro-Algerian and has become the minister of transport and communications.

A well-informed Mauritanian personality told AL-MURHARRIR that although the Cabinet reshuffle was tantamount to a bloodless coup generally opposed to the Libyan, Algerian, and Polisario line, in that it has brought in young elements from the army, causes of conflict, crisis and explosion continue to exist because elements known for their involvement in previous crises are still holding important and responsible positions. Therefore, we will have to wait and see whether the critical balance which Mauritania has been seeking has actually been achieved or whether this is just another storm that will be followed by others.

SUDAN

SUNA REPORTS GOUKOUNI-ACYL FIGHTING IN CHAD

JN041631 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Abeche, 4 May (SUNA)--SUNA has learned that 70 Libyans were killed in the Chadian city of Abeche in last week's attack on the city launched by the Libyan-backed Ahmat Acyl group against the forces of the ruling regime of Goukouni Oueddei. Eyewitnesses told SUNA that the forces of Goukouni Oueddei and Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said showed stubborn resistance and forced the Libyan forces and their supporters to withdraw to the nearby surrounding hills. The Libyan forces then began shelling the city with heavy artillery, resulting in the killing of hundreds of women and children.

In another development, eyewitnesses said that the forces of Goukouni Oueddei and Mahamat Abba Said contacted the forces of Hissein Habre who are stationed near the Chadian city of (Arme Chome) in eastern Chad to discuss the unification of effort and coordination of military operations against the Libyan occupation forces. Eyewitnesses added that the two sides had accepted this idea in principle and that the coming days would witness exciting developments in this direction.

Eyewitnesses told SUNA that these developments had forced the Libyans to seriously consider the possibility of getting rid of Acyl, who is known to the world as the Libyans' man, exchanging him for an unknown character who would not cause any embarrassment to the Libyans at present. [sentence as received] Eyewitnesses explained that the most likely character to replace Acyl is (Rakhis Manani), a Libyan native from Fezzan who is working at the ministry of municipalities. This (Rakhis Manani) has already approached the Libyans. (Rakhis) is known for inconsistancy, for he had earlier joined several Chadian fronts before he finally joined Ahmat Acyl. It seems that (Rakhis) is about to turn against his friend Acyl.

TUNISIA

LABOR FEDERATION ELECTS NEW EXECUTIVE BUREAU

LD011040 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The Tunisian Labor Federation ended its 2-day extraordinary session in Qafsah at dawn today with the election of members of its new Executive Bureau. The following are the names of these members as announced by Noureddine Hached:

Taieb Baccouche	secretary general
Khereddine Salhi	in charge of internal organization
Abdelaziz Bouraoui	in charge of finance and administration
Abdelrazzaq Ghorbal	in charge of legislation and guidance
Khamis Aziz	in charge of trade unionists and vocational cadres
Sadok Allouche	in charge of foreign relations
Sadok Ben Taj	in charge of information and relations with international organizations
Naji Chaari	in charge of economic and social affairs
Moustapha Gharbi	in charge of public services and local groups
Kheireddine Bouslah	in charge of government departments and national companies
Hussein Ben Qaddour	in charge of Arab relations and social projects
Habib Ben Achour	in charge of immigrant workers
Abdelhamid Ben'id	in charge of mines and labor.

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT LINKED TO VIOLENCE, SEEKS PARTY

LD011523 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Islamic Movement Members Will Request Permission To Form Party"]

[Text] Tunis--Islamic movement members have announced that many of their members were arrested last week following the disturbances which took place in schools and in the university in February and March.

According to the same sources some of the people arrested were released after several days of questioning during which they were ill-treated; others are apparently being held in police headquarters and include Mohamed Lahbib Mokni, one of those responsible for the movement's publications, now banned.

These arrests were probably part of the enquiry opened to find those responsible for the acts of violence and the serious damage caused in the educational establishments during the school and student agitation. So far the authorities have merely announced the arrest of four students who--with 11 others who have disappeared--are accused of imprisoning the dean of the science faculty for 24 hours and threatening to kill him. All belong to the Muslim movement, whose "destructive intentions" and "calls for anarchy and destruction" were recently condemned by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

"The groups claiming to follow Islam and which in fact act against Islam do not want to see the country following the path of harmony and solidarity," Mr Mzali commented. These statements and the stance adopted at the recent Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] congress, which seem to exclude the Islamic movement from the future national charter, have not prevented Hassan Ghodbani, one of its principal leaders, from announcing his intention of submitting "at an appropriate time" a request for permission to form an Islamic choura (democratic consultation) party. Mr Ghodbani pointed out that by accepting the principle of a multiparty system the PSD has "opened a door," but, he added, "the regime has a duty not to close it to those whose attitudes it does not approve."

Moreover, he is worried by the "great ambiguity" of some of the conditions which have been placed on possible recognition of the parties, chiefly the condition which requires absence of ideological and material dependence on foreign countries. "Does that mean," he asked, "that the Islamic movements and the Ba'thist movement, whose ideas and scope go beyond Tunisia's borders, constitute movements which are ideologically favorably to foreign countries? We have two dimensions to which we will remain attached whether they like it or not: Arabism and Islam...."

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMAND COUNCIL DENOUNCES MOROCCAN EXPANSIONISM

LD030836 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The Saharan Republic's Command Council of the Revolution, the highest ruling body, recently summed up the evolution of the Saharan question in the light of the latest events occurring in the region. The council assessed the implications and the repercussions of the policy of intransigence pursued by the Rabat regime.

A communique published by the Saharan Ministry of Information emphasizes that the Moroccan regime owes its survival solely to the maintenance of a climate of tension and destabilization outside its frontiers so as to keep the Moroccan Army and people prisoners of this policy of adventure. The Command Council notes that the Saharan victories have induced King Hasan II to undertake journeys of a propaganda nature. These journeys, they add, are intended to spread among that ethnic group the (?internal crisis which grips) Morocco as well as the intoxication of Moroccan and international opinion. In this connection, the council issues a call to all the countries of the world to oppose Moroccan expansionism and support the Saharan Republic to enable it to occupy its place of choice within the concert of free and independent nations.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE ADDRESSES MILITARY OFFICERS 30 APR

LD012128 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0445 GMT 1 May 81 EA

[Speech by President Mohamed Siad Barre to officers of the armed forces at an unnamed army base in Mogadishu on 30 April--recorded]

[Text] Good morning challeyal. It is customary that whenever new steps are being taken with regard to the country's policy, the armed forces, represented by their officers, should be fully informed of such moves so that they do not hear such information from other sources in town. This is because of their important position in the country and because of their responsibility to the country and to the welfare of the people.

You must be aware, as you listen to the radio, of the changes in government functions. Therefore, this morning we are taking the appropriate steps to inform our people, beginning with our army officers--who should in turn inform NCO'S and soldiers--about the truth behind the decision to revive the government policy and its functions.

Whenever a policy decision is made, it is imperative to scrutinize the reasons which led to the revival of a certain policy or to the adoption of certain resolutions. It is important to consider and check the outcome--good or bad--of such a move, it is important to respect our neighbors and to take into consideration the economy, social conditions, defense, the good plans for the nation and natural and manmade conditions. After considering all these factors, one should adopt the best ways of serving one's interests and be well prepared to overcome any problems which might arise.

Leaders do not go to sleep at night and wake up the following morning with solutions to problems. National issues are not easy issues. National issues are weighty matters and the man in charge of them bears a heavy responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary for him to perform extensive research and studies which cover foreign and domestic policies.

For some time now following the birth of our revolution, a few people have been worrying about the problems facing the country--whether of an economic, political, social, defense or national nature. A lot of worry, pain and experience resulted in the eruption of a revolution with a single objective: namely, that Somalis--whether in independent states or under the yoke of colonialism in other countries--would control their own destiny and would promote their long-term interests by learning from the various difficult stages experienced by many countries in the world. In those countries the desire of the peoples to be self-sufficient, literate and capable of developing their own interests through their own scientific advancement must have been achieved through the leadership of one person. [sentence as heard]

Many persons sacrificed their lives, many went to prison and many went through great difficulties to achieve those goals. They were not achieved as a result of taking things easily. They were devoid of personality cults. They were the result of serving the people's long-term interests and serving and building the nation. With these things in mind, the revolution took place. Some took a risk in the face of danger, and God helped them them, since it was necessary to struggle for the interests of the Somali people. We continued with our advancement for a long time, with the world watching us enviously.

The armed forces have always been in the vanguard. The armed forces not only executed their rightful duties based on safeguarding internal and external security or other special national duties, but were also the pioneers in the new national establishment.

The new national establishment means undertaking something to benefit the masses by providing them with equipment, transport, [word indistinct] developing their consciences and awareness and helping the needy.

At one time the administration was flawless and a lot was done for the Somali people, to tell the truth. In later years, however, problems arose. These problems could not be averted since they were connected with droughts and external problems concerning our neighbors or other nations. These problems affected the entire world in different ways and, in turn, affected us both economically and in other general ways. All such problems have causes and they affect everyone somehow. A slackness also began. This had many faces and was caused by problems created by foreigners envious of our development or natural problems. [as heard] Therefore, it became necessary to recall the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] and to make this council the foundation for the vigorous fight against wicked ideas, mismanagement, deviation from policy and reactionary puppets. This will encourage the nationalists to continue to do their duty with a sense of direction and to be able to differentiate between right and wrong among nationalists and non-nationalists. The council was recalled in order to protect the interests of the masses and in order to become the overseer for the people. It will protect the sovereignty of the people and continue the nation's dynamic development.

When we talk of this, we mean that we have given promotions to SRC members. We have given promotions to SRC members. We have given them more responsibility because what a person did not accomplish in 11 and 1/2 years he cannot accomplish now. [sentence as heard]

It is like me saying that you are accountable for your actions. It is a difficult investigation, a difficult judgment [passage indistinct].

Somalia is one. It will never again be ruled by rumors from the streets or from abroad. [applause] It is governed and administered by Somalis who have the heavy responsibility of serving the Somali people only. Its inspiration, based on learning from the developed peoples, people who are developed educationally, technically, economically, politically and [words indistinct] and let anyone perish who tries to impede this progress, whether covertly or overtly. [words indistinct] This explains [words indistinct] of these resolutions. These are resolutions which will be implemented as they have been announced, without repetition, (?amendments) or deviations.

I now call upon the officers to inform the army of the following. Each member of the army is responsible for the sacred duty of national defense, guided by conscience and up-to-date training in helping the Somali people. Their consciences have always guided them and now we are waging a war against mismanagement. [sentence as heard]

We are waging war against black marketeering, thievery, pillage and the embezzlement of state funds by a greedy few. Those same people then attempt to control the people, using the wealth they have embezzled from the state. We are waging a war against tribalism, favoritism, regionalism, clannism and [words indistinct]. Those found harboring and cherishing such ideas will have to perish and [words indsintinct]. [applause]

The insignias of rank you are wearing represent the unity of the Somali nation. They represent the Somali nation, the Somali people and their national independence. That is the meaning of the insignia. [applause] [passage indistinct] The insignia and decorations you wear have the national flag in the background--this means that the flag is the symbol that unites the Somali people.

[Words indistinct] and the truth is our flag stands for Somali unity, independence, progress and the right of justice for all. That is your duty. I know you have all sworn on the holy book, and since we are a Muslim community it also means that you have entered into a contract with God, in addition to making a promise to our people. Therefore, when you are given a rank or decorated by the nation your sacred tuy is to be vigilant for unity and not the reverse. Thus, whoever works directly or indirectly for disunity in Somalia is against the insignia you are wearing on your shoulders or around your necks. He is an enemy of the Somali people and opposed to the very existence of the Somali community.

The contract you entered into with God and the promise you made to the Somali people when swearing on the holy book means that whoever is bent on opposing the unity and the very existence of the Somali nation is challenging you. You have been constituted to defend, to be vigilant; you have been armed; you have been entrusted with the defense of the nation. This should always be your guiding light. This means that while thieves are stealing a few kilos of rice from the Somali community we agree to stand guard hungry. That is why we are wearing the national ranks. What gives us spiritual and mental strength is the sacred oath we have taken to be vigilant in defending the nation.

As for problems, as we expand the progress our enemies and problems will also increase. You are expanding day after day. Your aims, aspirations and abilities are expanding and the envy of your enemy is increasing. Your worth can be measured by the number of enemies you have. If you have no worth you have no enemies.

The peoples of the world have different qualities and each country's ability and quality is measured by the resources at its disposal. Every citizen of a particular country can be valued by his ability to do something as a person, by the training he has had and by his mental attitude toward his nation. I urge you to play your noble role. We must make this country self-sufficient economically. We must produce hope in all fields to make this country stand on its own feet.

We must be self-sufficient economically. Look at the sea, which is full of resources; look at our land, on which you can grow anything if it is irrigated. We must pool our mental and physicial resources and the few shillings we have in order to achieve economic progress. We have good weather, soil, livestock, human resources and other unlimited resources. No country has all these combinations. Shall we live on rumors and lust for weath or shall we free our people and souls? Workers cannot achieve success if policy is based on rumors and empty words. We must pool our intelligence, muscle, understanding, aims and aspirations in order to achieve success. Brotherhood based on lies cannot make any progress. The era of lies is over. The era of freeing our people from various enemies--manmade or natural--has just begun. [applause] We must guide our people on the right path and bring back into the national fold those few who have strayed into the wilderness. If we attempt to bring such a person back into the national fold but he refuses, what more can we do?

Death to the agents of confusion. Death to those who confuse the people. Death to those who confuse the minds of the people. [applause] Death to those who confuse the masses. [applause] Death to the bloodsuckers.

I know you want to hear from me about our political policy. Our policy is straightforward. It is to raise the standards of our people economically, politically and socially and to work for the defense, existence and integrity of this nation.

Every society has its masses and its politicians and every member of society has obligations and rights. If he does not fulfill his obligations he forfeits his rights. The broad masses have obligations and rights. The right of the masses is the protection of their lives and property from internal and external enemies. The obligation of the masses is to pay taxes, which is the backbond of the national budget and the defense of the nation. National defense could be against internal and external enemies--there is no argument about that. When you are called upon to fulfill your sacred duty of national defense you must take up your position.

Regarding our political policy, it is a straightforward one based on socialism, We shall lead our people along the path of socialism. The reason for this is very clear. When one is carrying out a policy it must be one that gives priority to the people of the country. Ours is not a policy that pleases some people or some other nations, but it is a very clear one.

Socialism and capitalism: What is the difference? How do they interact? What is the purpose of each? Capitalism is practiced by major industrialized countries with advanced agricultural, economic, transportation and other national infrastructures. The industries and other economic units of these countries are owned by people who can afford to increase salaries and other remuneration from time to time. The government has what can be called share capital. The government's concern is security and stability. The workers' welfare depends on the major industries, multinationals and other capitalist enterprises.

Let us ask ourselves: Does Somalia have wealthy people and a solid infrastructure? Does it have people with sufficient experience to take on the responsibility of feeding our people? Do we have people who can provide the basic necessities at all times? We do not have such people. Therefore, we are obliged to follow a socialist policy. Socialism comes about through the friction between the wealthly and poor members of any community.

At the birth of the revolution some of you were officers, some of you were junior officers and some of you were still at school. You have witnessed what we have achieved in such a short time. No Somali ever thought that such advances would be achieved. No one ever believed that Somalia would be able to achieve any tangible economic progress. When the revolution was born, not only were the educated members of the community skeptical. But even ordinary people thought that socialism was impracticable in Somali. Every Somali thought that no educational, technical, economic or social development would ever be achieved. This is how the success came about: [passage indistinct] cowards and unpatriotic people were shouting and saying: this one is illiterate, this program will not succeed. But what was the result? Success and great achievements in many fields. The literacy campaign was also very successful, despite the reservations of many Somalis. [applause]

Our foreign policy is very clear. We are nonaligned and we are [words indistinct]. Our policy toward other nations is very clear. We shall cooperate with all friendly nations. That is our clear foreign policy. That is our objective [words indistinct]. There are those who love wealth and property and I tell them: Sorry, that is not possible.

We are ready to die for the Somali people. Freeing our people from economic slavery, tribalism, regionalism, illiterary, disease and general backwardness and simultaneously amassing wealth are two things that cannot be achieved. We are prepared to make sacrifices for our nation. Our satisfaction should come from achieving success for our country in whatever field possible. If we fail to make any progress in achieving our target in a particular field, then we should show disappointment. Our wealth is the progress of the Somali nation. Our integrity is the integrity of the Somali nation. [words indistinct]

I urge and encourage you to work for the Somali masses and for the Somali nation, and to do everything with the Somali nation uppermost in your mind. Work for the Somali people with no fear or favor.

Thank you very much, and I am certain that you will redouble your efforts to work for the Somali nation, individually or collectively. Once again thank you very much. [applause]

TANZANIA

NYERERE, MACHEL END DAR ES SALAAM TALKS 4 MAY

LD042122 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 4 May 81 EA

[Text] Presidents Nyerere and Samora Machel of Mozambique have completed their 1-day talks in Dar es Salaam. A State House spokesman said the two leaders spoke on matters of mutual interest. He could not elaborate.

The Mozambique president arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning. At the talks, he was accompanied by the foreign minister, Ndugu Joaquim Chissano, and the vice minister of defense, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. Others included Lt Gen Sabastiao Mabote, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, and Ndugu Oscar Monteiro, minister of state for the Presidency. The Tanzanian delegation included the minister of defense, Lt Gen Abdallah Twalipo; the minister for home affairs, Brig Muhiddin Kimario, and the minister of state in the presidents' office, Ndugu Timothy Shindika.

OFFICIAL PAPER COMMENTS ON RETURN OF TROOPS

LD041154 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 4 May 81 EA

[From the press review]

[Text] The government newspaper today comments on the return of our forces form Uganda. The paper says that the first batch of an estimated 10,000 troops in Uganda returned home at the weekend to a heroic welcome from the people. The rest of the troops should return home by June.

The DAILY NEWS says that the withdrawal of our troops is in line with the defense agreement signed between the governments of Uganda and Tanzania about 2 years ago. It says that under the agreement, Tanzania was asked to assist with the security of Uganda and help train the Uganda Army in the wake of the chaotic situation left by the defeated dictator Idi Amin.

All this time our troops have remained in Uganda at the request of successive Uganda governments, as they made alternative arrangements for the defense of their country. The DAILY NEWS says: From the start, Tanzania made it clear that if and when the Uganda Government was satisfied that the situation was returning to normal, its troops should return home.

It says that it is a matter of great pride that our troops have accomplished their responsibilities in a manner which can only be described as exemplary. The paper says their discipline and overall conduct had made nonsense of the lies and calumnies, that have been spread by detractors, about the presence of Tanzania troops in Uganda.

It says: We welcome our troops home, clear in our conscience that more than anyone else they are aware that that war was fought merely added to problems which had already set in. [as heard]

The DAILY NEWS concludes its editorial by saying that their experiences, perseverance against many odds and discipline will come in very handy as they join the rest of the people in the war of economic reconstruction.

UGANDA

MUSLIM CHIEF EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD041140 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 May 81 EA

[Excerpt] The government has been reassured that Muslims in Uganda will not involve themselves in subversive activities to frustrate government efforts to rehabilitating and reconstructing the country.

The assurances were made by the chief qadi and mufti of Ugandi, Shaykh Kassim Mulumba, at the prayers to mark the last funeral rites of the late (Sabawadi Wamala), of Kalamba, in Butambala.

Shaykh Mulumba said that the government has given maximum protection to Muslim interests in the country and Muslims will not spare any efforts to assist the government in its rehabilitation programs. He said even the Holy Koran forbids mankind to indulge in subversive activities.

He also appealed to the educated Muslims to come forward to assist the government by rendering professional services and represent the Muslim community in government business.

Another speaker was the chairman of Luwero Uganda People's Congress [UPC], South Constituency, Al-Haji Musa Sebirumbi, who told the congregation that the UPC government does not have any intention of interfering in the affairs of Muslims.

CAMEROON

MECHANICAL FAILURE RULED CAUSE OF MIG CRASH

AB051012 Paris AFP in French 0900 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Kousseri, 5 May (AFP)--The MiG-23, apparently belonging to the Libyan army, which crashed in Cameroonian territory a few minutes after taking off from Ndjamena, Chad, fell accidentally, authorized sources stated in Kousseri on Tuesday. The pilot, who was heading to the northeast, turning his back on Cameroon, made a sudden turn to return to his place of departure and flew over Kousseri, a Cameroonian town situated across from Ndjamena on the opposite bank of Chari River which separates Chad from Cameroon.

Experts charged with the investigation feel that mechanical failure was the cause of the accident. It was on lining up with the runway of Ndjamena that the MiG crashed about 5 km from the Chadian airport.

The pilot, who according to the preliminary investigation must have been a Libyan, died on the spot. The impact of this special, fast plane left an enormous crater in a plantation located not far from villages, but there were no victims on the ground.

CHAD

LIBYAN FORCES WITHDRAW FROM NDJAMENA AIRPORT

AB050921 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Ndjamena, May 5 (AFP)--Libyan forces have been withdrawn from Ndjamena airfield and the civil airport is expected to reopen for scheduled operations at the end of the month, according to informed sources here. The Libyans, who had been based at the airport since the civil war ended in Chad last December with the defeat of rebel Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN), are believed to have relocated at Douguia Air Base 60 kms (38 miles) north of the capital.

Njamena Airport, the scene of heavy fighting toward the end of the nine-month conflict, has been rebuilt with aid from the United Nations Development Programme. It is now guarded by units of the Chadian military police.

CONGO

PCT CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SESSION

AB030817 Paris AFP in French 0958 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 May (AFP)--The activities of the first annual session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT), which began on 24 April, ended in Brazzaville on Thursday under the chairmanship of the head of state, Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso. The final communique issued at the end of the session states that the PCT Central Committee expresses concern over the increased imperialist aggressiveness against some peoples. It also reaffirms its support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence and international sovereignty.

On the occasion of 1 May, International Workers Day, the Central Committee makes an urgent appeal to the Congolese people to always mobilize themselves behind it. It notes its satisfaction with the strengthening of unity among the people and cohesion within the party as well as the consolidation of democracy.

The Central Committee also examined the report of the Political Bureau, particularly on the reorganization of the departments. It also listed the major causes of certain economic disasters recorded during the implementation of the transition program for the first quarter: Lack of infrastructure in the countryside, inexperience of certain top officials... [ellipsis as received]. On the other hand, it expresses satisfaction with the results obtained in the complementary program. The PCT Central Committee invites the party's Central Commission for Control and Verification to increase its steadfastness in order to obtain a strict respect of its statutes from the whole party.

PRESIDENT SASSOU-N'GUESSO TO VISIT USSR IN MAY

AB041308 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 May (AFP)--President Sassou-N'Guesso will pay a friendly and official visit to the Soviet Union in May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the Congolese news agency (ACI) announced on Monday. The agency states that the head of state will be accompanied by a high powered delegation from the Congolese party and state.

SCHOLARS HOLD SEMINAR, AIM FOR EFFICIENT SOCIALISM

AB041404 AFP in French 1325 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 May (AFP)--A scientific seminar in which Soviet and Congolese scholars are taking part, opened in Brazzaville on Monday under the chairmanship of Mr Jean Pierre Thystere Tchicaya, a member of the Political Bureau in charge of education and ideology, the Congolese news agency [ACI] announced.

At the seminar scientists from the two countries, the ACI added, will study the realities peculiar to each of the two political parties, the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], with a view to establishing an efficient socialist policy in the Congo.

UPPER VOLTA

SAYE ZERBO OUTLINES POLICY IN MAY DAY SPEECH

AB020700 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by President Saye Zerbo on May Day in Ouagadougou--live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens, on 6 December 1980, the 20th anniversary of our national independence, during similar festivities and on a similar occasion, I called on you, and you followed the call, to rejoice. I asked you to think about the overall situation of our country, which was then marking its 20th year as a sovereign state. Since its coming to power, the Military Committee for Redress and National Progress [MRPN] has continued to emphasize that all the misfortunes of our country since independence were essentially due to the fact that Upper Voltans had never rallied around a common goal of building their fatherland. (?In our view), no true development can be envisaged in any country without the minimum agreement of its citizens to unite around an effective plan.

In our orientation speech, we announced to you that the CMRPN and its government would make public the program of action which would corroborate and make clear the driving force of the objectives of the 25 November 1980 movement. This program, conceived by the CMRPN and its government, brings together suggestions from patriotic Upper Voltans aimed at rehabilitating our country by saturating society with real progress and true social justice. By choosing the historic date of 1 May, Labor Day, to deliver this program of action, the CMRPN and its government want to pay tribute to the heroic struggle of all Upper Voltan workers to build a society of justice and freedom. Our major objectives are as follows: development based on the elimination of external domination and the exploitation of man by man; development based--above all--on our own means, with a view of achieving autonomous development; and a social policy based on giving priority to the fundamental needs of Upper Voltans, particularly those of the unfavored classes; as well as the happiness of man manifested in an individual, family, professional and collective framework, through the development of our well-being, culture and national identity. The means which the CMRPN and its government, with the help of all of you, will use to attain these objectives are principally as follows: the defense of national unity, which has finally been achieved within the 25 November movement, as well as the promotion of African unity; the implementation of a realistic national defense strategy by a dynamic democracy with sound cooperation, a policy which must exclude imperialism and safeguard national responsibility; the reorganization of the administration, which is a tool of confidence for national revenue and which must become the driving force of the people's strength, using the effective participation of our citizens, injecting life into the management of public affairs and giving the right place to labor, not only as a right but as a duty.

Upper Voltan people, as everyone knows, there is no good social policy without a vigorous economy. Development which is planned and controlled, I mean organized and supervised development in line with our objectives, is then a primary condition for the establishment of social justice. Now, can we expect the saturation of our country with social justice when we know that it is in an apparently underdeveloped condition and has a weak and dominated economy, whose major decisions are made outside. It is time for us to take up the challenge in order to avert a worsening situation. That is why it is necessary first of all to decolonize our mentalities, and do away with the long-standing idea that Upper Volta's poverty is almost irreversible--some people find pleasure in believing that idea.

However, we must, as soon as possible, abandon the passive habit of giving ourselves excuses by blaming the economic stagnation of our country on the world economic situation instead of trying to analyze objectively the reasons for the failure of our various development plans. Without ignoring the nefarious influence of world inflation and the energy crisis on our fragile economy, we must also recognize that, with our natural handicaps, there are reasons for our economic stagnation which we can summarize as follows: the lack of an assertive political will; the choice of priorities unconnected with the fundamental needs of the people; the lack of a policy to mobilize our cadres and our national strength; the implementation of plans, more than 90 percent of which depend on foreign aid; the undynamic and unvigorous implementation of planned projects; and our administrative sluggishness in following plans. At the present stage of our economic development, all our efforts, in the decade which is beginning, must break with the past and provide the elementary needs of the Upper Voltan masses. These needs could be summed up in a few words: good food, good health, good housing and good clothing in order to work better and better participate in the fight against ignorance.

Let us recall that development is a game which concerns all aspects of life; these aspects stretch from the economic field to the spiritual, passing through the social and political fields and must be integrated in order to take off together. But the redefinition of our development policy requires the polarization of human, material and financial efforts, in the priviledged economic sectors which constitute the driving force in our entire national life. Our program of action, in the field of economic development will therefore center on the following sectors: the rural sector, which has priority; the industrial sector; the commercial sector; and the communications and energy sectors.

Despite the fact that 90 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, Upper Volta once again this year has had a deficit in cereal production.

The rural sector can and should become the lever of our development, the starting point for our economic takeoff for the increase in production and productivity in this sector and it should generate the same unity in production and create jobs in all spheres.

Therefore, to cope with our present deficiencies which counter the main objective of self-sufficiency in food production, the CMRPN and its government, is committed to setting up a national program whose first tasks will be the following: to help farmers to organize themselves in order to better produce and, to acquire the sociocultural structures which will raise the level of production of the rural worker as well as the quality of life in the villages; the association of irrigated farming with fluvial farming in order to solve the problem of insufficient food production; the restructuring of the national lands service; the reinforcement of the services of agricultural statistics--the creation of a national commission of agrarian reform and rural development in charge of the planning and the presentation of projects related to the rational use of our lands; the intensification of agronomical research in order to discover new hybrids; the restructuring of the Rural Development Organization [ORD] and the strict control of its management.

Such a program cannot be implemented without controling the water-supply problem. In the first phase of the execution of hydro-agricultural projects such as that of (Nyanadwompene), Douna, Loumana, Kamadena, Kuru and the construction of larger projects such as (Kompienga), Bagre, Leloubiel, etc. This plan is aimed at providing water for people and livestock as well as the development of agriculture, fishing and fish farming.

In the industrial sector it is important to note that our country's main industries have been disjointed and the majority of existing industries are facing serious difficulties. In fact, most industries depend on imported raw materials. Therefore, they are exposed to the whims of external fluctuations in the prices of the semi-finished goods, which constitute basic materials for them.

To deal with these severe constraints, which jeopardize both the profitability of our enterprises and our employment policy, it is henceforth indispensable to apply greater strictness to the selection of industries to be promoted. The financial institutions of the state will only support those deemed useful in the priority sectors defined by the national development program. We intend to insist on and promote national businesses, particularly small-scale industry, by reserving certain professions for nationals. In this sphere the Office for the Promotion of Upper Voltan Enterprises will be required to play a large role, and the harmonious distribution of loans by our banks will be redefined.

In this perspective, emphasis will be placed on industries that work with raw materials in general, and agro-based industries in particular. Agro-based industries, which are light and relatively less costly to set up will have a positive effect on the entire national economy. With raw materials supplied from our agricultural products, the agro-based industries, owing to the rapidity of the production cycle, will permit the circulation and accelerated renewal of the funds invested. Its expansion will, therefore, authorize the creation of an equipment industry, which will provide the necessary means of production for the optimal development of agriculture, thus serving as the buckle for indigenous development.

Concerning commerce, [words indistinct] uncontrolled profiteering, the supply system in the country and the raising of prices in the internal parts of the country of basic consumer goods and products. Thus, a reorganization of the internal and external channels that preserve our interests, will permit the supply and distribution of essential commodities for consumption and production.

In spite of the difficulties encountered, a price policy will be patiently and energetically applied in order to organize the relations between the different sectors of economic life, to share our national income equitably, and to fight against the reduction in the purchasing power of the people.

As logistic support for development, means of communication will receive our attention, our efforts in this sphere will aim at the four essential sectors, particularly: development of roads, development of air transport, development of telecommunications and development of energy production.

In the areas of roads and communications particular emphasis will be placed on the maintenance of existing national and secondary roads and we will do a better job of following the plans for projects currently under construction. Therefore, in the framework of the improvement of secondary roads, the construction of the Basalogo, Kaya, Suga, (Nantaradiedougou) highway will be pursued.

In the energy sector, we encourage the program of the Inter-State Committee to Fight Drought in the Sahel to save wood through the propagation of improved [word indistinct]. In fact, 94 percent of the energy requirements of the people of Upper Volta is derived from wood. But in today's world, everyone is aware of the importance of electricity, either domestic or industrial. That is why the following secondary centers will be shortly provided with electricity: Fada Ngourma, Dedougou, Kaya, (Tangodogo), Tougan, Dori and Gawa. The expansion work on the Ouaga 2 thermal center is in progress. Meanwhile, the main preoccupation of the CMRPN and its government is to successfully provide electricity for the entire national territory at an acceptable cost by replacing the old thermal power with hydroelectric power and new and renewable sources of energy.

Concerning hydroelectric power, after meeting with financial contributors in Paris, we have decided to do everything to rapidly bring this goal, which is estimated at 28 million of our francs, to fruition. This project comprises the construction of dams, a power station, electric lines and the wiring of the existing network.

When, on 25 November 1980, the national armed forces took power before your eyes and on your behalf, they promised to restore full and true democracy to the service of national progress. They promised to restore to the people the collective and individual liberties which were thwarted by threats never before known in the history of our country. As a matter of fact, in this, as well as in several other sectors, the former regime, in its growing totalitarian power, failed to establish true justice and political order--consistent interventions, intimidations and the absence of justice predominated, coupled with threats and daily curses on magistrates who finally had to operate to suit the pleasure of the leaders.

We have to restore the confidence of the judiciary, by granting it the independence which it has so fortunately accepted to defend. But apart from the independence of the judiciary, our engagement equally demands that we do all we can so that this justice reaches all. For this reason, the judiciary system will be reorganized to fully serve our countrymen whose civil rights are still ignored by local courts.

Intensive and qualitative training will be given at home to the judiciary personnel in order to reorganize the courts, whose present staff belongs to the general administration and depends mainly on local authorities. This certainly involves some risk.

Finally, to promote efficiency we shall create new tribunals and courts in order to bring the men of justice nearer justice and to shorten the long trial periods due mainly to the lack of enough judges.

A country like Upper Volta, which is faced with several problems--the largest being the need to develop its national conscience--needs to create a unified society which must be responsible for its own destiny. For this reason, a permanent and persistent means of social communication is necessary. We shall therefore make every effort to provide the communications media with the necessary means of educating and informing the people.

Radio, which is presently the best means of informing the people, will be developed. It will be used to create the necessary atmosphere for motivation. Thus, several regional radio stations will begin to operate this year in the southwestern sectors of (Warwa), Sahel and Douri. In addition to this, an international center will link Upper Volta nationals living abroad with their mother country.

Concerning our external sources of finance--which must be considered aid and not as our main source of development--we shall continue with, intensify and diversify our means of acquiring this aid, but always without compromising our independence and sovereignty.

We have to work courageously to enable our country, which is a sovereign country, to make its presence known in the international community. In connection with this, it is, first of all, necessary that we ensure our own internal and external security by safeguarding our national defense.

The first condition for the existence of a nation rests in its ability to defend its own territory and have its rights respected. Security within the borders of any nation is, therefore, of absolute necessity in a world where no international order founded on peace and the respect of the rights of man nor on such rights is established nor is likely to be established in the foreseeable future. This said, no nation can leave the defense of its territory to a foreign power.

Even though Upper Volta is a member of the ECOWAS nonaggression pact and its diplomatic activities are linked to security needs, it must be responsible for its own defense. On the other hand, some can have an illusion of a stabilized world where the notion of national defense is secondary, but there are facts to remind us of the realities of our time. The arms race, the multiplication of local conflicts, the Chadian tragedy of our time--all reveal to us how fragile the international order is. Under such circumstances, we are forced as a nation, to (?plan a defense policy). The CMRPN will resolutely evolve a sure defense policy, and at the same time take into account its real possibilities and the exigencies of our socioeconomic development in order to render our defense more operational, but starting with [word indistinct].

In the same way, while maintaining our cooperation links with friendly countries, we have to envisage the realization of measures for on-the-job training of our national army and paramilitary forces. On this issue, we are reminding you that all Voltan nationals aged 20 years will be called upon to undergo military service. If all young men of this age have not served because they were refused, the problem will be examined in order to enable these young men to respond in one way or the other to this military obligation. In fact the purpose of this military step is to provide the country with a population which is prepared militarily and which can be rapidly mobilized in the case of a national-defense emergency.

We should be especially convinced that whatever the efficiency of the defense strategy, it depends on the feeling of patriotism. In this regard, no matter what the military equipment of a country, if the people have no national conscience, it will be to no avail. To this end, every citizen is expected to feel concerned about the defense problem. This is why someone correctly said war has become too serious a thing to continue to be left in the hands of soldiers alone.

However, it is the duty of the army to organize the defense of the country; and it must do this with the help of all people. The army itself is an integral part of the people and, as such, it must be interested in all the activities of the nation. That is why the CMRPN which has undertaken the defense of the integrity of the nation, also has to participate in the development battle. It will be our duty in all aspects and under all possible circumstances to engage ourselves selflessly and like a permanent representative of the whole people to respond to the deamnds of the survival of our country.

On foreign policy, we have already made known our desire for frank and loyal cooperation with all countries that share our views on peace, justice and mutual respect. Such cooperation will be made without exclusivity, without complaisancy because Upper Volta does not intend to be a part of vested interests in the economic, political or ideological spheres.

We completely support the principles of nonalignment and reject categorically all forms of enslavement and neocolonialism. [Words indistinct] safeguard our national identity. In the orientation speech, we have pledged our total adherence to the OAU Charter. Upper Volta's relations with the brotherly African countries will always be in line with the fundamental principles of the Charter--that is to say, noninterference in the affairs of other states, the respect of the borders inherited from the colonial masters, and settlement of conflicts between countries through negotiation.

Given these principles, we reaffirm our faith in subregional and regional organizations in line with the (?recommendation) of the OAU, which, to us, is the organization for the solution of most problems involving African countries. At any rate, it is our hope that this organization will prove useful to us provided that partners are placed on the same footing, with true cooperation and mutual respect and without scorn or subordination.

It is on these bases that Upper Volta hopes to develop and strengthen its bonds of friendship and fraternity with all the countries of the subregion. Our ambition is to develop new (?areas) of regional cooperation to the service of African unity.

We shall be at peace with all nations of the world and we wish for peace among our friends and neighbors. That is why we deplore the fratricidal war in Chad, in Western Sahara, [words indistinct] and elsewhere, as well as in the Middle East.

As for southern Africa, we fully support the struggle in which SWAPO is engaged [words indistinct] national independence and for the elimination of the shameful [word indistinct] constituting the apartheid regime. We also support the frontline countries in their struggle and task.

Finally, we support all the liberation movements supported by OAU. Our African policy is, therefore, clear. We hope that our continent will stand staunchly for its unity. This is why it is absolutely necessary that the defense of this continent must be undertaken by the Africans themselves and not by strangers whatever their origin [words indistinct].

Our relations with extra-African countries will be reexamined in the light of our national realities. The well-meaning reciprocity, the respect of our national unity will be the cornerstones of this policy.

The success of a program can only be judged through the men and women who implement it. Now, such men and women do exist. They can; you can; we can, in a sudden show of collective awareness of our responsibilities, all together decide to stave off the evils of our underdevelopment and participate, each of us freely, in the comprehensive development of that single society. It is an act of political courage. We must assume it. We have chosen to assume it. Each participant will be made aware of it, I repeat, through the reflection and action commissions which will soon be set up. Meanwhile, individual liberties, especially the trade union liberties--which we acknowledge--will be exercised within the framework of the restraints imposed upon every one of us by the requirements of the moment.

Fellow citizens, we shall not retreat, otherwise it will mean treason. We shall never retreat, together, we shall win. The time has come for patriotism in order to make Upper Volta live long.

Union Leader's Criticism

AB030826 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 3 (AFP)--The leader of Upper Volta's Organization of Free Trade Unions (OVSL) warned the country's five-month-old military government here Saturday to make a new start, take a grip on itself and stand firm as at the beginning. Otherwise, said OVSL Secretary-General Boniface Kabore, it would skid down a slope like (former head of state Sangoule) Lamizana, whom Col Saye Zerbo ousted from power last November 25.

Speaking to members of the National Confederation of Voltan Workers, the Voltan Workers Trade Union and the OVSL, he criticised Col Zerbo's programme as outlined in a May Day speech Friday.

We must move forward. We want a country which is taking off, he said. "We must not tread the worn-out old path of the politicians. We must take a short cut. We do not want some model for Upper Volta, we want to build it ourselves through discussion and effort."

The meeting was the second trade union rally since the November coup. Speakers criticised the secretary-general of the Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), Soumane Toure, for allegedly dividing the working class and of being the enemy of Voltan trade union unity. The CSV backed a long strike by teachers last year which led to the crisis which resulted in Gen Lamizana's fall.

In his May Day speech, Col Zerbo said civil liberties, and particularly trade union rights, would be restricted, possibly in exchange for a kind of social contract.

ANGOLA

BELGIUM TO GRANT LUANDA LOANS FOR INVESTMENT

AB041255 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] External Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge returned from Brussels yesterday at the end of a 3-day official visit to Belgium at the invitation of his Belgian counterpart. Comrade Paulo Jorge announced on arrival that Belgium will grant Luanda a loan for investments in the fields of petroleum, industry and transport. It is recalled that before his visit to Belgium the external affairs minister participated in the UN Security Council debate on Namibia.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR WRITERS--A cooperation agreement between the Union of Angolan Writers and the USSR Union of Writers was signed in Luanda last Saturday by Antero Abreu, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Angolan Writers, and Alim Keshokov, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers. The cooperation envisaged includes the exchange of information and collaboration in the sphere of translation. The agreement, which is valid for 5 years, states that the Angolan and Soviet sides will contribute to the implementation of the cultural exchange agreements signed by the governments of the two countries. [Text] [Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 4 May 81 LD]

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL REVIEWS OBJECTIVES IN MAY DAY ADDRESS

LD012002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0942 GMT 1 May 81 EA

[May Day address by President Samora Moises Machel at Independence Square in Maputo--live]

[Excerpts] In our struggle to overcome backwardness we have clear objectives. When we say that we must liquidate backwardness, we imply that we must liquidate hunger. We must eliminate nakedness; we must eliminate barefootedness. We must overcome ignorance. We must achieve well-being and happiness. This means building socialism. These are the objectives that the enemy is trying to prevent us from achieving.

In our zone the main instrument of imperialism is the racist, colonialist, minority Pretoria regime. It attacks us in order to fulfill the mission that imperialism, its father and master, has given it. This means that imperialism wants to destroy our independence, destabilize our independence, our economy, destroy our sovereignty, destroy our freedom, hinder our development. It wants to force us to stay hungry, naked, poor, ignorant, sick and wretched.

The South African racist attacks received a prompt and firm response from the workers, from all Mozambique workers. For this we wish to salute you. [applause] We salute you warmly. We salute you with love and admiration. In Mozambique we have a hardworking and heroic people. These people are none other than yourselves here. We salute the uniformed workers who are charged with the task of defending our sovereignty, our country and achievements. We salute the workers who organize themselves to defend our farms, our factories, our enterprises and our ports from aggression and sabotage.

We salute the workers who organize themselves in village communes and ward communes in towns to defend our sons from massacres and save our homes from destruction. We salute the resolve and courage shown by our people in the face of escalating imperialist aggression. Victory can be organized. It can be prepared. To organize victory means to assess our potential, our needs and our human and material resources. We must define our long-term and short-term objectives.

We are now better organized than we were during the first campaign of the political and organizational offensive. This has been possible because during the first campaign we were able to hit--listen carefully--we were able to take a hammer and hit the enemy's fingers and hands so as to make him leave hold of the steering wheel. [applause]

Our economy is no longer steered by our enemies. They no longer control our leadership and planning. They had their hands on the steering wheel. They did not want to drop their control of the wheel. So what did we do? We hit their fingers with a hammer, forcing them to move their hands. [applause] To whom did they hand over the steering wheel? Here we have the real question.

The enemy left the steering wheel in the hands of hirelings. But when we hit their fingers, we did so in order to force them to leave control of the steering wheel in the hands of the people. The wheel has not yet gone to the hands of the people. Listen: The people still do not have the the steering wheel. The hirelings have it.

You know about the CIA, do you not? The Boers entered our country through cooperation with agents, did they not? You saw them here on 14 Feburary of this year [reference to rally during which Machel denounced alleged CIA activities in Mozambique]. They are there. They are well hidden. They are like monkeys. When a monkey sees a snake, it closes its eyes thinking that it has hidden its body. [applause and laughter] These small agents will be caught red-handed.

In our second campaign we found that the situation already detected during the offensive's first campaign still existed. We found some enterprises were disorganized, lax, inefficient, slack, irresponsible, undisciplined, unpunctual, apathetic, inert and beset with theft and somnolence. Someone leaves his house and tells his children and wife that he is going to work when in fact he is just going to the factory to sleep.

We found situations in which the national plan is not being carried out and sometimes is not even known. In many sectors the plan was drafted without the participation of workers. These sectors look down upon the force which does the work, turns theory into practice, and ideas and thoughts into reality.

We found serious problems in the flow of our products. Our wealth is left to rot. We do not value our sweat and therefore we lose foreign exchange.

We found there were incorrect methods of work, that is, lack of cooperation between management and workers, and, above all, the people are ignored. Why are the people ignored? It is because they are the main decisive force in the revolution. The conclusion therefore is that such officials are reactionaries. They are counterrevolutionaries and that is why they ignore the people who are the decisive force in the revolution.

We also found that there was authoritarianism and superiority. Do you understand what this means? It means scaring off the people and making them uneasy and timid. Some officials use fascist methods. In the name of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] and in the name of power, they torture and arrest the people arbitrarily. These officials are not working for the PRM. They are infiltrators. I want you to understand this: Elements who, in the name of the government and in the name of power and authority, imprison people arbitrarily for months and months without trial are not working for the PRM. Some of these officials are really torturers. If they are policemen then they are not working in the interests of the PRM. They are agents, do you understand? If they claim to do it in the name of security, that is a lie. They are former PIDE [colonial intelligence service] agents. [applause]

All this we found out in our second campaign. Some of the officials have old-fashioned mentalities. They rejoice in the sufferings of others. They make the sufferings of others their happiness. That is why we took up arms and fought. We fought against this. There is people's power in this country and the people must assume power and participate in discussions and decisionmaking. We have laws here in the PRM. The law is not only one man. There are ethics in the PRM and respect for man. Respect and dignity must be taken into consideration. We do not want to go back to the Greek era in which the most powerful man ruled.

Do you know what mademo is? It is the timber industry. Throughout the country we may have $100 million worth of timber just rotting. This is done deliberately. It is organized; $100 million means 3 million contos. How many people could we have housed with 3 million contos? Would we have been short of basic commodities for our consumption? Would we?

The Armed Forces of Mozambique are daily defending our fatherland, sovereignty and independence. This means they are the forces which must beat back and smash any kind of violation of our territorial integrity and guarantee and consolidate our national unity. They are also the forces which must constantly protect our economy and participate actively in production because defense and economy are two portions of the same weapon, the weapon which is going to destroy underdevelopment and build the victory of socialism.

There are irregularities in our armed forces. Some of our (?soldiers) loiter about and engage in sexual abuse. While dressed in military uniform, they abuse your daughters, making one, two three and sometimes even four girls pregnant and marrying none. Such men are not soldiers of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique. They are infiltrated agents, do you understand?

MACHEL CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

LD041548 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 4 May 81 EA

[Text] Frelimo President Samora Moises Machel has congratulated Erich Honecker on his reelection to the post of SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] secretary general. In his message, President Samora Machel said that the recent 10th SED Congress had assured the continuity of firm leadership toward the consolidation of an advanced socialist society and the building of communism by once again entrusting the leadership into the hands of an exemplary communist, a firm and determined fighter in the building of socialism and a resolute defender of peace and international solidarity. The Frelimo Party president added that the reelection of Erich Honecker to the post of secretary general is of particular importance to us and reason for great joy in view of the great part played by that leader in strengthening relations between our two parties, states and peoples.

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPOINTS OFFICIALS

LD041528 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 May 81 EA

["Text" of communique issued by the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee]

[Text] The seventh session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee analyzed in detail the present state of our party and decided to strengthen the party apparatus in order to consolidate the leading role of the party in government and society.

One of the decisions contained in the resolution of the seventh session of the Central Committee stresses the need to carry on with the exercise of filling structures with competent cadres who will dedicate themselves fully to party tasks in order to guarantee the efficient and active functioning of the party. In implementation of the decisions of the seventh session of the Central Committee, the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee has decreed the appointment of the following officials to head departments of the Central Committee:

Maj Gen Bonifacio Gruveta Massamba, member of the Central Committee, to be head of the Department of Democratic Mass Organizations; Jose Pascual Zandamela, member of the Central Committee, to be head of the Department of Party Ideological Work; Eduardo Arao to be head of the Party Organization Department; Ricardo Manuel Sousa dos Santos to be head of the Department of Administration and Finance.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 14 April 1981

NAMIBIA

SWAPO REJECTS NATO DISCUSSION PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

LD041208 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 May 81 EA

[Text] SWAPO has rejected the Western powers' proposal suggesting that the Namibian question be discussed at a conference of the NATO military bloc in Rome.

This was stated in a press release by the Namibian organization which was published in Luanda yesterday. The press release, which was issued by the National Executive Committee of the SWAPO Central Committee, was signed by its president, Sam Nujoma.

After ordering NATO to keep hands off Namibia, the press release reaffirmed that the Namibian question must be the responsibility of the UN and not the Western powers.

SWAPO once again denounced the three Western powers, members of the UN Security Council, namely, the United States, Great Britain and France, which have used their rights of veto to oppose the resolutions calling for imposition of sanctions against the South African racist regime, which is illegally occupying Namibian territory.

Having praised the African group in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the socialist countries on their attitude on the Namibian question, the press release condemned the intention of the Western powers, headed by the United States, of wanting to install in Namibia a neocolonial government which could serve its political, economic and strategic interests, in the name of so-called Western Christian civilization.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON SECURITY COUNCIL VETO

LD041350 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Station commentary: "After the Veto"]

[Text] At the end of last week the United States, Britain and France vetoed resolutions submitted by the African states to the Security Council which called for the imposition of sweeping sanctions against South Africa. It was an initial step in protecting what is a general interest. The next step must be the working-out of a viable-alternative formula for a settlement in South-West Africa.

A UN correspondent has described the Western veto as rescuing South Africa. That does not accurately reflect the true state of affairs. Although enjoying an exceptional measure of self-sufficiency, South Africa, it is true, would be hurt by sanctions, but so would others. There are its trading partners, with whom it does business to a total value in excess of 30,000 million rand a year, and to interfere with such trade would cause much loss to many.

There are the nations of Western Europe and America, who cannot do without South Africa's strategic and other raw materials and there are the black states of the subcontinent, who depend heavily on South Africa for food, other essential commodities, employment and vital links with the sea. Sanctions would cause them, in the view of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, incalculable harm. It is this general interest which the Western veto for the time being has rescued, and the parameters of the next step, the viable-alternative formula, are beginning to emerge.

According to spokesmen for the Reagan administration, a settlement must be so designed as to secure a stable South-West Africa that could not readily be incorporated into the Soviet sphere, guarantee basic minimums of civilized government and the rights of minorities, provide for the protection of independence once won, and take into account the security needs of South Africa and the related question of Cuban and other communist troops in Angola. Furthermore, Western delegates freely concede today the bias of the United Nations.

The debate which ended last week has been useful. It has highlighted the incapacity of the United Nations to deal with South-West Africa and it has served to precipitate the elements of an alternative approach, which now, after the veto, must be vigorously pursued if, in the long term, the general interest we referred to is to be safeguarded.

JOHANNESBURG VIEWS NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD041706 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last week it was announced that South Africa could produce enough enriched uranium for its research reactor near Pretoria. Now it has been officially stated that it has the capacity to produce enough of the far-greater quantities of the fuel needed to operate the country's first nuclear power station being built near Cape Town.

It is a sequel to the breakdown of an arrangement made between the South Africa and American Governments in 1974. The United States then contracted to sell South Africa the 12 kg of enriched uranium required by the research reactor and some 50 tons a year that would be required by the power station. However, in 1979 the Carter administration decided not to supply until South Africa had signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. This the South African Government is perfectly prepared to do in principle provided there is no disclosure of its enrichment process. It is a secret which since experiments began 20 years ago it has been determined to guard. When later the Uranium Enrichment Corporation built its production plant, it designed even its own cooling machine to ensure that no clues would be given, and despite many counts of organized spy campaigns to crack the technique, the secret has been kept. That accounts for the deadlock until now with America. Pretoria insists on guarantees against disclosure. Washington has insisted in the past on knowing more about the South African plant before guarantees. So far tentatives can be defined. [sentence as heard]

It is a classic catch-22 situation. Meantime the program of the research reactor has had to be curtailed and one of its main functions is to produce isotopes for medical application while the nuclear power station, having cost 2,000 million rand, is due to come on stream by the beginning of 1983.

There are these urgent reasons why South Africa itself should manufacture in sufficient quantity the enriched uranium it needs. And in this field of high and critical technology the lesson of it all again is the counterproductivity of forcing a determined nation to depend on its own resources.